

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY **Weekly Report**

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV
PAGES 625-657

WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1956

No. 22

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Fact Sheets	625
Pressures On Congress	656
Political Notes	651
Committee Roundup	636
Floor Action	641
Congressional Quiz	iii
Week In Congress	iv
Summary Of Legislation	A-134

U.S. Grants-in-Aid

Page 625

Veterans' Pension Dispute

Page 630

Report on Frederick Seaton

Page 635

Primary Results

N. Carolina, Florida, Kentucky

Page 652, 651

COPYRIGHT 1956

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of June 1, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM ^(S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56				
ALASKAN STATEHOOD HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	Signed 5-28-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	Passed 5-29-56	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	Signed 5-29-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (S 3855)			Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)	Reported 5-29-56				

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office bill. Of the remaining 12 major bills four have been passed by both chambers. House has passed an additional seven, and the Senate reported two.

COPYRIGHT 1956 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

\$4.6 BILLION DISTRIBUTED IN FISCAL 1955

The federal government distributed about \$4.6 billion in grants-in-aid to individuals and to state and local governments in fiscal 1955. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare disbursed more aid than any other agency, nearly \$1.9 billion or 40 percent of the total.

Congressional Quarterly's tabulations pin-point the grants-in-aid programs, and show how much each state received. Comparisons with past years show the trends in federal aid under the Eisenhower Administration.

Tables

Table I compares over-all grants-in-aid during the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. Total grants in 1953 were down 19 percent from the 1949-52 average. However grants to state and local governments increased 22 percent, while grants to individuals dropped 56 percent. In 1954 and 1955 both categories of grants rose, and total grants in 1955 were only 9 percent less than the 1949-52 average. While total grants increased from 1954 to 1955, federal tax collections decreased, causing the portion of taxes returned to states and individuals in the form of grants to rise from 6 percent to 7 percent.

Table II shows trends in emphasis on the major categories of grants to state and local governments. Averages for fiscal 1949-52 are compared with grants in fiscal 1953, 1954 and 1955, estimates in fiscal 1956 and budget requests for fiscal 1957. The 1949-52 averages reflect programs operating during the last four full fiscal years of the Truman Administration. Fiscal 1953 overlapped the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. Figures in Table II -- which relate only to grants to states and local governments and do not include shared revenues, loans and grants to individuals -- are drawn from the President's Budget. Figures in Tables I, III and IV are drawn from Treasury reports. Because of differences in bookkeeping methods, figures in Table I do not match parallel figures in Table II.

Table III shows how much each state received of total grants-in-aid distributed during fiscal 1955 (Column 1), 1954 (Column 4), 1953 (Column 5), 1949-52 (Column 6). Figures include grants to individuals and to state and local governments. Each state's population, as estimated in thousands by the Census Bureau as of July 1, 1955, appears in Column 2, while the per capita share of total 1955 grants is shown in Column 3. Column 7 shows how much each state contributed toward total federal tax collections in fiscal 1955. This amount is shown as a percentage of total tax collections in Column 8, while each state's percentage of total grants is shown in Column 9.

Table IV breaks down fiscal 1955 grants to each state by major source. Total grants distributed under programs administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare appear in Columns 1-A

Trends in Grants-in-Aid *

Table I

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1949-52 Average	1953 Grants	1954 Grants	1955 Grants
Total Grants	\$ 5,027	\$ 4,054	\$ 4,284	\$ 4,595
To state, local govts. only	2,184	2,802	3,005	3,149
To individuals only	2,843	1,252	1,279	1,446
Increase or Decrease since preceding year				
Total Grants	--	-4%	+6%	+7%
To state, local govts. only	--	+16%	+7%	+5%
To individuals only	--	-33%	+2%	+13%
Increase or Decrease from 1949-52 average				
Total Grants	--	-19%	-15%	-9%
To state, local govts. only	--	+22%	+38%	+44%
To individuals only	--	-56%	-55%	-49%
Federal Tax Collections	\$48,719	\$69,687	\$69,920	\$66,289
Portion of federal taxes returned to states as grants	10%	6%	6%	7%

*Includes shared revenues and loans.

and 2-A respectively. Column 1-B shows payments under the Conservation Program, the largest grant program administered by Agriculture. Columns 2-B and 2-C show grants to states for old age assistance and aid to dependent children -- the two largest programs administered by HEW. Other program allocations shown: highway construction (Column 3), unemployment compensation, regular grants and for veterans (Columns 4-A and 4-B), and veterans' readjustment benefits (Column 5). Total grants under the seven individual programs shown amounted to almost \$3.1 billion or 67 percent of all grant aid.

Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

Grants-in-Aid to State, Local Governments by Programs *

(By fiscal years, in thousands of dollars)

Table II

Program	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1949-52 Average	1953 Grants	1954 Grants	1955 Grants	1956 Estimates	1957 Budget Requests
Social welfare, health, security Percent of total	\$1,345,141 61.6%	\$1,608,967 57.9%	\$1,687,628 56.5%	\$1,660,625 53.1%	\$1,767,153 49.3%	\$1,784,028 46.3%
Transportation and communication Percent of total	\$ 443,284 20.3%	\$ 527,903 19.0%	\$ 540,079 18.1%	\$ 594,124 19.0%	\$ 751,653 21.0%	\$ 836,990 21.7%
Agriculture, Agri- cultural resources Percent of total	\$ 93,779 4.3%	\$ 97,337 3.5%	\$ 213,176 7.1%	\$ 247,732 7.9%	\$ 397,221 11.1%	\$ 357,781 9.3%
Education, general research Percent of total	\$ 61,646 2.9%	\$ 230,959 8.3%	\$ 203,212 6.8%	\$ 239,305 7.7%	\$ 204,018 5.7%	\$ 322,478 8.4%
Labor, unemploy- ment compensation Percent of total	\$ 178,093 8.2%	\$ 202,170 7.3%	\$ 202,837 6.8%	\$ 193,552 6.2%	\$ 230,000 6.4%	\$ 288,831 7.5%
Housing, community facilities Percent of total	\$ 14,940 0.7%	\$ 66,481 2.4%	\$ 90,227 3.0%	\$ 129,516 4.1%	\$ 171,556 4.8%	\$ 187,268 4.9%
Natural resources Percent of total	\$ 17,112 0.8%	\$ 22,771 0.8%	\$ 24,940 0.8%	\$ 25,934 0.8%	\$ 25,983 0.7%	\$ 36,550 0.9%
Veterans' services, benefits Percent of total	\$ 15,630 0.7%	\$ 6,326 0.2%	\$ 6,074 0.2%	\$ 7,687 0.2%	\$ 8,016 0.2%	\$ 8,325 0.2%
General government Percent of total	\$ 12,898 0.6%	\$ 18,161 0.7%	\$ 18,300 0.6%	\$ 27,821 0.9%	\$ 28,062 0.8%	\$ 30,388 0.8%
TOTALS	\$2,182,522	\$2,781,075	\$2,986,473	\$3,126,297	\$3,583,663	\$3,852,640

*Excludes federal grants to individuals, shared revenues, and loans.

Where Grants Went

• **Total Grants:** Five states -- California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania and Illinois, in that order -- received the largest grant totals. Together they got almost \$1.4 billion or about 30 percent of all grants. The population of these five states comes to 30 percent of the national total. The same five states led in the same order in 1954 and in 1953, except that in the latter year Illinois led Pennsylvania.

• **Southern States:** In fiscal 1955, 13 southern states with 27 percent of the nation's population collected \$1.5 billion in grants or 33 percent of the total. They paid \$10.1 billion in federal taxes or 15 percent of all federal taxes.

• **Conservation Program:** Payments to individuals in 13 southern states totaled \$85.6 million or 45 percent

of the \$189 million distributed. Another \$67.1 million or 35 percent went to farmers in 12 midwestern states.

• **Old Age Assistance:** California topped all states with \$112.7 million. California, Texas, Missouri, Louisiana and New York together collected \$329.9 million or 36 percent of the \$920 million total.

• **Aid to Dependent Children:** The five leaders -- New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan -- collected \$141.3 million or 36 percent of the \$387 million total.

• **Highway Construction:** The top five recipients -- New York, California, Texas, Pennsylvania and Illinois -- collected \$176.9 million or 30 percent of the \$595 million total.

• **Unemployment Compensation:** Regular grants go to all states to support the administration of compensation

programs and employment services. Of the \$188.9 million distributed, the top five states -- New York, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Michigan -- collected \$82.2 million or 43 percent of the total. (Regionally, 13 southern states shared 19 percent, 12 eastern states shared 39 percent). Unemployment compensation benefits paid to veterans were distributed more evenly. The top five states -- Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Michigan and Texas -- shared \$27.4 million or 25 percent of the \$107 million total. (Regionally, 13 southern states received 34 percent; 12 eastern states, 26 percent.)

• **Veterans' Readjustment Benefits:** Of \$680 million distributed, \$217.8 million or 32 percent went to California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois. Together, the 13 southern states received \$235 million or 34 percent.

• **Grants per Capita:** Nationally, total grants of \$4.6 billion averaged \$28 a person in a total population of 164.3 million. On a state basis, Wyoming led with grants of \$88 per capita. The next nine: Nevada, \$60; New Mexico, \$58; Idaho, \$56; Oklahoma, \$56; Montana, \$52; Colorado, \$50; Utah, \$46; Arkansas, \$44; Louisiana, \$44. Seven of these 10 states are in the West. Lowest per capita recipient was New Jersey with \$14. The next nine: Indiana, \$17; Connecticut, \$17; Illinois, \$18; Maryland, \$18; Ohio, \$18; Michigan, \$19; Pennsylvania, \$19; New York, \$21; Wisconsin, \$21. Five of these states are in the East; the other five in the Midwest.

• **Tax Collections:** New York paid \$12.7 billion in federal taxes in fiscal 1955 or 19 percent of total collections of \$66.3 billion. The five biggest contributors -- New York, Michigan, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania -- paid in \$33.6 billion or 51 percent of all taxes. Half of all states -- 24 -- paid less than 1 percent each, while another 18 paid from 1 to 3.4 percent. Only other state to pay more, except for the top five, was Ohio.

• **Ratio of Taxes and Grants:** No state received, in the form of grants, as much money as it paid out in federal taxes. Closest to the mark was Mississippi, where total grants of \$85.8 million amounted to 62 percent of total tax payments of \$138.7 million. In proportionate terms, 35 states received a larger percentage of total grants than they contributed in federal taxes. The other 13 states paid 66.4 percent of federal taxes and collected 32.7 percent of all grants. The 13, in alphabetical order: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Outlook for 1956

Budget estimates indicate that total federal grants-in-aid in fiscal 1956, ending June 30, 1956, will exceed, for the first time, the four-year 1949-52 average. As projected in Table II, 1956 grants to state and local governments are estimated at \$3,583,663,000. If payments to individuals in 1956 remain the same as in 1955 -- \$1,446,041,000 -- total grants will exceed slightly the 1949-52 average. However, under several programs, payments to individuals are expected to rise in 1956.

Major Grant Programs

Major grants-in-aid programs administered by federal agencies:

AGRICULTURE	
Experiment stations	\$ 18,570,076
Extension work	38,395,006
School lunch program	81,642,074
CCC commodities donated	110,526,388
School milk program	22,225,009
Surplus commodities distributed to states	56,403,564
Conservation program	189,148,769
Sugar Act program	68,109,239
CCC drought-feed program	51,131,424

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$669,956,000

COMMERCE

Bureau of Public Roads	
Highway construction	\$595,424,873
Forest highways	22,135,853

DEFENSE

Air Force National Guard	\$101,507,888
Army National Guard	144,108,295

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Office of Education	
Vocational education	\$ 30,522,885
School construction	120,932,499
School maint. & operation	81,859,521
Public Health Service	
Hospital construction	73,158,834
Social Security Administration	
Maternal & child welfare	29,256,773
Old age assistance	920,357,772
Aid to disabled	82,225,748
Aid to dependent children	387,599,650
Aid to the blind	36,415,931
Vocational rehabilitation	25,599,938

DEPARTMENT TOTAL \$1,872,023,000

INTERIOR

Wildlife restoration	\$ 16,354,098
Mineral Leasing Act: shared revenues	22,188,735

LABOR

Unemployment comp.: regular	\$188,898,030
Unemployment comp.: veterans	107,434,648
Unemployment comp.: federal employees	19,227,021

HOUSING & HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Urban renewal fund	\$ 33,516,114
Public Housing Administration	60,902,966

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Readjustment benefits	\$679,890,169
-----------------------	---------------

Grants distributed under the foregoing departments and agencies totaled \$4,533,568,000. The remaining \$60 million was distributed through a variety of smaller programs.

State Allocations of U.S. Grants-in-Aid

Table III

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1955 Allocations	1955 Est. Population	Per Capita Allocations	1954 Allocations	1953 Allocations	1949-52 Average	Federal Tax Collections 1955	Share of Tax Collections	Share of Allocations
Ala.	\$ 126,467*	3,033*	\$42	\$ 101,725*	\$ 95,112*	\$ 127,607*	\$ 378,308*	0.6%	2.8%
Ariz.	34,812	980	36	35,313	31,985	32,684	167,739	0.3	0.8
Ark.	78,779	1,789	44	74,816	72,607	91,141	165,901	0.3	1.7
Calif.	395,823	13,032	30	365,628	339,650	350,586	5,184,128	7.8	8.6
Colo.	78,136	1,549	50	70,772	70,896	76,595	679,509	1.0	1.7
Conn.	39,209	2,241	17	33,239	32,354	43,788	1,165,600	1.8	0.9
Del.	10,639	387	27	7,140	7,589	8,882	779,010	1.2	0.2
D. C.	28,721	853	34	20,505	18,585	39,112	†	†	0.6
Fla.	93,429	3,452	27	90,965	86,974	108,108	736,528	1.1	2.0
Ga.	133,516	3,621	36	120,667	123,158	139,460	648,242	1.0	2.9
Idaho	33,978	609	56	30,914	29,023	30,508	108,708	0.2	0.7
Ill.	172,650	9,361	18	169,559	168,273	228,457	5,440,196	8.2	3.8
Ind.	75,137	4,330	17	74,629	74,672	92,747	1,392,666	2.1	1.6
Iowa	74,239	2,692	28	66,254	74,603	84,501	534,708	0.8	1.6
Kan.	69,725	2,060	34	69,561	64,592	60,526	485,949	0.7	1.5
Ky.	85,414	3,005	28	87,977	76,331	89,971	1,342,125	2.0	1.9
La.	130,223	2,927	44	124,585	137,479	167,185	547,459	0.8	2.8
Maine	25,388	905	28	25,701	21,868	25,691	163,374	0.3	0.6
Md.	47,056	2,669	18	46,026	42,257	52,336	1,885,606†	2.9†	1.0
Mass.	126,938	5,016	25	113,004	110,030	141,443	1,791,568	2.7	2.8
Mich.	139,689	7,236	19	124,938	130,290	160,151	5,672,460	8.6	3.0
Minn.	88,441	3,174	28	79,737	85,166	95,881	1,028,543	1.6	1.9
Miss.	85,829	2,111	41	74,840	71,605	106,202	138,671	0.2	1.9
Mo.	153,148	4,128	37	164,309	139,636	170,291	1,638,388	2.5	3.3
Mont.	33,222	633	52	32,078	32,150	32,536	119,955	0.2	0.7
Neb.	43,515	1,381	32	41,409	42,842	49,932	399,670	0.6	0.9
Nev.	13,547	225	60	15,154	13,164	9,874	86,831	0.1	0.3
N. H.	14,931	557	27	14,211	12,396	15,574	118,039	0.2	0.3
N. J.	75,100	5,420	14	65,117	65,233	94,174	2,016,232	3.0	1.6
N. M.	46,329	795	58	47,163	34,009	34,745	117,744	0.2	1.0
N. Y.	315,577	16,124	20	278,285	286,076	365,368	12,683,627	19.1	6.9
N. C.	106,707	4,285	25	99,271	94,717	136,965	1,498,115	2.3	2.1
N. D.	26,037	642	41	30,253	30,872	30,290	64,107	0.1	0.6
Ohio	157,058	8,966	18	167,442	137,944	192,033	4,227,590	6.4	3.4
Okla.	122,220	2,168	56	105,166	103,314	123,070	644,113	1.0	2.7
Ore.	64,977	1,669	39	59,424	56,185	58,310	429,231	0.6	1.4
Pa.	212,137	11,159	19	182,432	163,280	304,773	4,657,505	7.0	4.6
R. I.	22,808	845	27	18,555	18,892	24,670	274,704	0.4	0.5
S. C.	67,340	2,283	30	63,869	64,348	83,894	242,451	0.4	1.5
S. D.	28,977	677	43	26,271	31,236	28,614	74,560	0.1	0.6
Tenn.	113,575	3,417	33	102,776	95,531	144,245	505,123	0.8	2.5
Texas	272,729	8,563	32	257,218	227,870	311,762	2,245,297	3.4	5.9
Utah	36,140	781	46	34,833	32,518	34,644	153,753	0.2	0.8
Vt.	13,702	378	36	12,459	11,604	13,279	64,950	0.1	0.3
Va.	82,417	3,579	23	76,616	65,059	67,968	1,053,921	1.6	1.8
Wash.	91,824	2,570	36	88,445	86,326	88,239	802,124	1.2	2.0
W. Va.	58,461	2,002	29	48,700	46,523	48,868	266,696	0.4	1.2
Wis.	76,750	3,694	21	80,686	76,597	88,752	1,206,835	1.8	1.7
Wyo.	27,036	306	88	25,259	23,464	21,901	57,403	0.1	0.6
Territories	85,556	--	--	96,084	84,303	89,585	202,727	0.3	1.9
Undistributed	58,613	--	--	42,400	12,726	13,631	--	--	1.2
TOTALS	\$4,594,669	164,280	\$28	\$4,284,381	\$4,053,942	\$5,016,747	\$66,288,692	100.0%	100.0%

*In thousands, by fiscal years.

†District of Columbia taxes included in Maryland total.

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Grants-in-Aid: Selected Departments, Programs

(Fiscal 1955, in thousands of dollars)

Table IV

State	1		2			3	4		5
	Agriculture		Health-Education-Welfare			Commerce	Labor		VA
	A	B	A	B	C	Highways	A	B	Readjustment Benefits
	Total	Conservation	Total	Old Age Asst.	Aid to Dependent Children		Unemployment Compensation	Vets. Unemployment Compensation	
ALABAMA	\$ 27,860	\$ 8,980	\$ 38,779	\$ 18,334	\$ 7,513	\$ 17,667	\$ 2,707	\$ 4,137	\$ 24,235
ARIZONA	3,740	1,141	13,307	5,559	3,551	7,807	1,682	479	3,640
ARKANSAS	19,244	4,597	28,109	15,686	4,334	10,962	1,872	1,925	10,217
CALIFORNIA	29,890	2,875	215,733	112,727	42,826	38,742	19,312	4,459	58,156
COLORADO	16,106	5,748	33,645	20,039	4,522	9,053	1,486	689	8,424
CONNECTICUT	2,849	238	17,357	7,000	3,486	2,621	2,968	763	6,632
DELAWARE	883	185	2,698	547	694	3,837	404	178	741
D. OF C.	725	--	6,606	1,191	1,964	3,647	820	628	9,710
FLORIDA	8,586	1,713	44,251	23,403	10,407	10,639	2,895	1,346	19,540
GEORGIA	18,972	7,379	61,012	31,982	9,461	14,435	2,582	2,350	23,149
IDAHO	7,726	1,250	7,303	3,305	1,398	9,794	977	426	2,669
ILLINOIS	16,901	5,724	72,533	39,162	16,845	26,999	8,530	4,390	30,381
INDIANA	12,154	5,616	25,640	12,587	6,379	10,176	3,243	3,398	14,045
IOWA	16,075	10,356	25,357	15,966	4,686	14,459	1,430	696	11,859
KANSAS	14,174	7,324	27,689	13,921	3,254	16,023	1,344	602	6,174
KENTUCKY	17,831	5,082	35,482	17,177	11,010	9,173	2,234	3,918	10,783
LOUISIANA	21,991	3,879	71,387	48,006	11,319	7,781	2,414	1,730	17,249
MAINE	2,886	842	11,225	4,756	3,074	3,991	956	966	1,992
MARYLAND	4,527	1,098	23,773	3,734	5,037	4,250	3,030	1,696	4,609
MASSACHUSETTS	6,367	359	66,351	38,769	10,221	10,910	7,985	2,991	17,434
MICHIGAN	15,079	2,788	57,902	28,995	14,224	20,114	9,373	4,620	18,792
MINNESOTA	15,131	7,045	30,995	19,321	5,525	14,608	2,746	2,560	14,311
MISSISSIPPI	21,659	6,429	29,939	18,215	4,247	9,898	1,866	2,023	13,871
MISSOURI	20,853	8,824	81,931	52,718	13,285	16,713	3,099	3,299	19,124
MONTANA	6,734	3,021	8,019	3,583	1,597	9,520	908	381	2,616
NEBRASKA	8,580	4,296	12,442	6,781	1,899	9,452	830	470	7,736
NEVADA	1,151	219	3,486	1,113	26	4,774	574	40	385
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,811	414	5,008	2,430	787	2,877	1,115	286	1,711
NEW JERSEY	5,285	496	20,424	8,207	3,959	6,580	10,489	2,296	9,888
NEW MEXICO	6,984	2,125	16,361	4,467	4,729	9,243	1,000	650	4,028
NEW YORK	20,807	3,446	130,572	42,882	44,519	46,253	27,248	5,649	46,886
NORTH CAROLINA	19,933	7,832	40,212	14,796	11,313	13,213	3,375	3,001	18,909
NORTH DAKOTA	5,960	3,010	5,819	3,117	1,132	5,877	604	499	4,801
OHIO	17,134	5,084	71,225	38,592	10,541	24,610	8,451	3,973	21,817
OKLAHOMA	25,571	5,632	61,215	37,626	9,510	11,216	2,199	1,526	15,084
OREGON	10,709	1,511	15,452	7,825	3,072	9,024	2,254	1,155	5,720
PENNSYLVANIA	33,269	4,024	68,176	20,467	22,794	30,251	15,776	7,820	39,149
RHODE ISLAND	1,404	46	9,221	3,388	2,592	2,235	1,619	856	3,331
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,609	3,219	26,346	12,596	3,883	7,432	2,009	2,006	11,112
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,998	4,912	8,478	3,988	1,957	5,942	435	549	4,026
TENNESSEE	19,200	6,750	43,944	20,781	12,930	12,512	2,699	4,763	17,324
TEXAS	48,785	20,433	114,169	73,601	13,347	34,662	7,472	4,604	43,253
UTAH	5,302	1,029	11,449	3,739	2,299	5,590	1,343	414	6,554
VERMONT	2,111	883	4,311	2,481	754	2,372	612	293	1,098
VIRGINIA	13,802	3,579	33,617	4,416	5,092	10,960	1,658	3,130	9,956
WASHINGTON	10,926	1,523	47,714	23,228	6,286	9,207	3,696	1,821	10,361
WEST VIRGINIA	13,195	1,426	24,457	6,591	12,017	5,956	1,565	4,436	5,967
WISCONSIN	8,661	2,147	32,821	15,565	5,764	11,502	2,698	2,118	12,684
WYOMING	5,870	1,580	3,500	1,631	410	5,085	518	121	1,220
TERRITORIES	36,956	1,037	24,556	3,007	5,128	5,383	1,725	4,284	--
UNDISTRIBUTED	--	--	25	--	--	--	71	24	26,537
TOTALS	\$669,956	\$189,149	\$1,872,023	\$920,358	\$387,600	\$595,425	\$188,898	\$107,435	\$679,890

SOURCE: SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

BRADLEY COMMISSION, VETS SPAR ON PENSIONS

A major drive by the nation's two veterans' groups with the largest membership to extend veterans' pension benefits has been halted temporarily by the GI's own Gen. Omar N. Bradley, head of a President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions.

- What did the Bradley Commission recommend?
- What pension benefits do veterans' groups want?
- What is the outlook for pension legislation for the current session?

Background

President Eisenhower Jan. 14, 1955, signed Executive Order 10588 establishing the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions. The Commission was directed to make a "comprehensive survey and appraisal of structure, scope, and administration of the laws of the U.S. providing pension, compensation and related non-medical benefits to veterans and their dependents." The Commission was ordered to give particular attention to:

- "Changes in basic military, social, fiscal and economic factors in our society affecting the role of these benefits.
- "The conditions under which benefits should be provided to different categories of veterans.
- "The relationship of various veterans' benefits to each other, to benefits for persons still in the military service, and to the broader social security" benefits provided persons without regard to their status as veterans.

The next official action came March 5, 1955, when the White House announced the appointment of the seven Commission members. (See box this page.) At the same time a letter from the President to Gen. Bradley was released in which Mr. Eisenhower said, "The objective of this effort should be to bring up to date and correlate... benefits and services so that veterans and their survivors will receive equitable treatment consistent with the orderly development of public policy in this important area."

Bradley Commission Findings

After more than 13 months of study the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions April 23 recommended that "the whole structure of traditional veterans' programs...be modernized...and brought up to date." The Commission said the state of veterans' affairs was "on the whole good."

In the letter of transmitting its findings to the President, the Commission set the tenor of the report by stating it was "especially impressed with the recent trend away from the old backward-looking pension philosophy." The group said the "present practice of assisting the veteran in his immediate readjustment to civil life" after discharge comes "when he needs it most" and is

Bradley Commission Members

President Eisenhower March 5, 1955, appointed the following to the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions:

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman. He was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from Aug. 16, 1949, to Aug. 15, 1953, and administrator of the Veterans' Administration from Aug. 15, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1947.

Clarence G. Adamy, Arlington, Va., field director, National Citizens Committee for Educational Television.

William J. Donovan, New York City, attorney and World War II director of the Office of Strategic Services.

Paul R. Hawley, College Corner, Ohio, director of the American College of Surgeons.

Martin D. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md., president of Morgan State College.

Theodore S. Petersen, Hillsborough, Calif., president of the Standard Oil Co. of California.

John S. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N.J., vice chairman of the board, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

"much more effective." Its data, according to the Commission, revealed some "important weaknesses and inequities" it said should be corrected:

- "Some of the (veterans') program benefits are not being channeled sufficiently to those who have sacrificed the most or whose needs are greatest.
- "There is also a decided need for long-range programming for coordination between related programs, especially between the veterans' non-service-connected pension program and the general social security programs."

Six 'Basic Factors'

The 415-page Commission report -- Veterans' Benefits in the U.S. -- said the existing structure of veterans' programs was not a "system" but an "accretion of laws" over a period of 150 years. Said the Commission: "The public at large has taken little interest and the laws have been enacted in response to minority pressures."

The report singled out six "basic factors" in the findings of the seven-man board:

- Veterans and their families soon will make up a "majority" of the nation's population. "In 1940 there were only four million war veterans; there are now over 22 million in civilian life and their families constitute 45 percent of our total population."
- "Conditions of military service have changed for the better since the Civil War. Care, pay and the civilian

usefulness of service training have improved greatly in recent periods."

- "Changes in our national security requirements and in the nature of warfare are forcing us to reshape our traditional concepts of military service as the basis for special privilege and benefits."

- "The basic needs of all citizens, veterans and non-veterans alike, for economic security are being increasingly met through general federal, state and private programs."

- "Veterans today are better off economically than non-veterans in similar age groups;" veterans were in higher income groups, higher on the occupational ladder and better educated than non-veterans in comparable age groups.

- "The U.S. today has the most liberal and comprehensive veterans' benefit programs in the world." Veterans' expenditures for all purposes increased from \$560 million in 1940 to \$7.4 billion in 1947 and currently are \$4.5 billion a year; in 1955 federal veterans' benefits cost about \$95 for the average U.S. family. If the precedent of enacting service pensions for veterans of recent wars was followed, this cost would rise to about \$165 a family.

Commission Philosophy

The Commission said it "endeavored to develop a philosophy and guiding principles, on the basis of which our national obligation to veterans can be discharged generously." A summary of the nine major principles found in the report:

"Veterans' benefits are a means of equalizing significant sacrifices that result directly from wartime military service.

"Military service in time of war or peace is an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered inherently a basis for future government benefits.

"The service-connected needs of ex-servicemen should be accorded the highest priority among the special programs for veterans. The service-connected compensation and death benefits should be liberal, even generous.... Non-service-connected benefits...should assume a 'reserve-line status'.

"We should have a positive national policy toward veterans' programs.... Timely and adequate assistance must be provided to alleviate the war-incurred handicaps of servicemen as soon as possible after separation.

"Our national policy toward veterans should be developed through widespread and realistic public discussion based on complete and continuing factual information about the relative economic and the social status of veterans in our society.

"Veterans with equal handicaps should have equal treatment. We should critically reexamine past precedents and avoid providing benefits on a piecemeal basis or on the basis of unusual cases.

"The benefits paid to veterans with similar needs must in most programs be uniform throughout the country. The (benefit) rates should not be set so high as to undermine incentive for productive activity nor so low that they fail to meet minimum needs...(and) they should be consistent with those in other public programs with similar functions.

"Each generation must be forward-looking and willing to bear its own responsibilities.... We should take a

careful long-range look ahead to avoid the adoption of benefits which will be socially and financially unsound in future years.

"We should keep the whole range of our national needs in perspective. We ought to make sure that the service-connected needs of our veterans are fully met. Our objective throughout should be to promote not only what is best for the veteran, but also what best serves the interest of the nation."

VETERANS' GROUPS

Five veterans' organizations claim a total membership of close to 4.3 million persons. Some membership is duplicated since veterans may belong to more than one group. Profiles and viewpoints of the five (American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans of World War II and Korea, Disabled American Veterans, American Veterans Committee):

American Legion Profile

NAME -- The American Legion.

ADDRESS -- 700 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. Washington office: 1608 K St. N.W.

MEMBERSHIP -- 2.7 million persons in 17,500 posts and 58 departments.

PURPOSE -- "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the U.S.A.;...to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community,...state and nation; to promote peace and good will on earth;...(and) to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

OFFICERS -- National commander, J. Addington Wagner, attorney, Battle Creek, Mich.; chairman, national legislative commission, Herman F. Luhrs, executive, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; legislative director, Miles D. Kennedy, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Kennedy, Clarence H. Olson and Bertram G. Davis are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$26,594; 1955, \$91,794; 1954, \$78,513.

PUBLICATIONS -- National Legislative Bulletin, weekly; American Legion Magazine, monthly.

Special Legion Committee

Seaborn P. Collins, past legion national commander, believed the Legion was obligated to follow closely the studies of the Bradley Commission. On April 4, 1955, he appointed a special committee to review the veterans' program.

As chairman, Collins appointed Donald R. Wilson, an attorney and former national commander from Clarksburg, W.Va. He was assisted by Dr. Carl J. Rees of Newark, Del., and Dr. Deward H. Reed of Portales, N.M., two college professors. Bertram G. Davis of the Legion's legislative division was employed as the Committee's research expert. The Committee was charged with the "responsibility of reviewing the veterans' program as it has developed and of placing it in proper perspective with reference to the welfare of society as a whole." In the 13 months of its existence the Committee studied and passed on over 700 pages of research material prepared under Davis' direction.

Pension Laws, Proposals

A comparison of existing pension law with plans for revisions under bills supported by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Existing Law

Covers veterans of World War I, WW II and Korea.

Requires 90 days of service, unless sooner discharged for service-connected disability.

Veterans permanently and totally disabled qualify.

Veteran's income, if without dependents, must not exceed \$1,400 a year.

Veteran's income, with dependents, must not exceed \$2,700 a year.

Qualifying veterans receive \$66.15 a month, \$78.75 after 10 years on Veterans' Administration rolls or at the age of 65. He receives \$135.45 monthly if he is so helpless as to need regular aid and attendance of another person.

Legion Plan (HR 7886, Dorn R N.Y.)

Covers veterans of World War I, WW II and Korea.

Requires 90 days of service, unless sooner discharged for service-connected disability.

Veterans permanently and totally disabled qualify.

Veteran's income, if without dependents, could not exceed \$1,800 a year.

Veteran's income, with dependents, could not exceed \$3,000 a year.

Qualifying veterans would receive \$85 per month under age 65 years, \$105 after reaching age 65. He would receive \$150 a month if he needs the regular aid of another person.

COST: Veterans' Administration estimates \$528,154,000 for fiscal 1956; an increase of 18 percent in each of the next four years over the preceding year; cumulative cost to year 2000, \$77.3 billion.

VFW Plan (HR 9121, Aspinall D Colo.)

Covers veterans of World War I only.

Requires 90 days of service, unless sooner discharged for service-connected disability.

Veterans rated by VA to be 10 percent permanently disabled at 62 can qualify.

Veteran's income, if without dependents, could not exceed \$2,400 a year.

Veteran's income, with dependents, could not exceed \$3,600.

Qualifying veterans would receive \$100 a month, plus \$20 for overseas service. He would receive \$150 a month if the regular aid of another person was needed.

COST: VA estimates \$1,927,932,000 yearly for the first four years; \$1,913,000,000 for the fifth year; cumulative cost to year 2000, \$28,320,339,000.

The final Committee report was a vigorous rebuttal of the Bradley Commission arguments. Unanimously adopted May 2 by the Legion's national executive committee, the 18-page report called the work of the Commission "practically an insult to Congress," said the Commission was seeking a "rationale" for linking pensions to social security and accused it of laying the "foundation for a wholesale assault" on the veterans' program.

J. Addington Wagner, current national commander, May 11 said the Legion had authorized \$100,000 to publicize the group's position on veterans' benefits "in order that the people be informed of the facts."

Philosophy Debate

The Legion report was most concerned over the "philosophy" of the Bradley Commission. According to the Legion's committee, "The Bradley Commission's most radical departure from the existing philosophy of veterans' benefits is to be found in the statement that military service in time of war or peace is merely an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered inherently a basis for future government benefits." The Legion committee said it agreed to the "obligation of citizenship," but said the Commission has overlooked that "there are some who discharged this obligation of citizenship and some who failed to discharge it." Veterans, claimed the Legion, by reason of their "peculiar sacrifices and hazards" have a "claim of special status" which is "an eminently sound and valid claim."

The Legion called "ridiculous" any idea of abolishing the pension structure: "social security is merely a form of compulsory insurance to which one who is employed, with certain exceptions, must contribute.... Veterans' pensions...are based upon the performance of duty in defense of one's country in time of war.... No facts have been arrayed which clearly showed that social security was...serving the purpose which veterans' pensions previously had served. The idea had merely been deliberately repeated with increasing frequency, but always without clear demonstration."

Wilson's committee said it "must reluctantly conclude that the Bradley Commission...(report) bears close resemblance to the previous Hoover Commission. It is another step in a little understood effort to represent the veteran as the creator of large problems adversely affecting the rest of America, who must be chastened, reduced in dignity and made to forget that at one time he was assured of the gratitude, respect and continuing regard of all."

The Wilson report did not comment on the 70 specific recommendations of the Bradley Commission. This task was left to specialized Legion committees that currently are preparing their report. A representative of the Legion's Washington office May 29 told Congressional Quarterly that so far he could not recall one instance where the special Legion committee's findings agreed completely with the findings of the Bradley Commission. For example, he said, the Legion group agreed the VA administrator should have Cabinet status, but only if this did not interfere with his "independence."

VFW Profile

NAME -- Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
ADDRESS -- VFW Bldg. Kansas City 11, Mo. Washington office: 610 Wire Bldg., Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE -- "To preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members;...to maintain true allegiance to the government of the U.S.,... and fidelity to its Constitution and laws."

MEMBERSHIP -- 1,250,000 persons in 9,000 posts and 48 states.

OFFICERS -- Commander-in-chief, Timothy J. Murphy, attorney, Boston, Mass.; director of the national legislative service, Omar B. Ketchum, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Ketchum and J. Robert Conroy are registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- The VFW is not registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, thus no reports are required. Ketchum reported spending \$1,004.90 in 1955, \$293 for the first quarter of 1956. Conroy reported spending \$10.50 for the first quarter of 1956, the first year he was registered.

PUBLICATIONS -- V.F.W. Magazine, monthly, and Legislative Newsletter, monthly.

VFW Position

Timothy J. Murphy, VFW commander-in-chief, April 26 branded the Bradley study a "brushoff of the nation's veterans." Said Murphy: "In essence the report and recommendations repudiate and would reverse the traditional policy of special consideration for 'those who have borne the brunt of battle'..."

Murphy found two major objections to the Commission recommendations:

- Proposals that would throw the veterans' pension program into the social security program.

- The Bradley Commission's general opinion that there be no distinction between veteran and non-veteran, and that the national policy be based on the service obligations of citizenship.

When on May 10 the VFW presented its "official protest" against the report to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Ketchum concluded:

"If the philosophy and recommendations of the Commission...that in the absence of proven service-connected disabilities, veterans in need should be dealt with out of the same pot with non-veterans, is sound, would it not also be valid to insist that veterans with service-connected disabilities, be dealt with (on) the same (basis) as non-veterans who suffer industrial disabilities?"

Along with its objections, the VFW found that it could "support many" of the report's proposals. It mentioned these Bradley Commission recommendations it agreed with:

- Increasing compensation rates for dependents of deceased servicemen.

- Granting dependent's allowances for veterans drawing non-service-connected pension.

- Simplifying and codifying veterans' laws.

- Continuing government life insurance for armed forces personnel disabled in service and unable to qualify for private insurance.

- Making the VA Administrator a member of the President's Cabinet.

AMVETS Profile

NAME -- American Veterans of World War II and Korea.

ADDRESS -- 1710 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MEMBERSHIP -- 125,000 persons in 1,192 posts and 42 states.

PURPOSE -- "To uphold and defend the Constitution;...to safeguard the principles of freedom, liberty and justice;... to perpetuate the friendship and associations of the second World War and to dedicate ourselves to the cause of mutual assistance...."

OFFICERS -- National commander, Rudolph G. Pesata, post office official, Chicago, Ill.; national executive director, Dave Schlothauer; and national legislative director, John R. Holden, both of Washington.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Holden is registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$1,467; 1955, \$5,682.

PUBLICATION -- The National AMVET, monthly.

AMVETS' Comments

John R. Holden, AMVETS national legislative director, May 10 said the Bradley Commission recommended "radical departures" from existing "theory" in the field of veterans' benefits. He said a preliminary study revealed "some of the recommendations are in basic conflict with AMVET mandates...while others would improve the structure of veterans' benefits."

Holden said the AMVETS "reject" the Commission's initial policy statement that military service should not be considered the basis for special benefits. "If military service was universal, we would agree. But, by its very nature, it is selective and those who served should be treated as a select group," he said.

The AMVETS backed a Commission recommendation against making excessive financial commitments in favor of veterans and thus saddling future generations with the charges. Holden said this reflected a "portion of the reasoning that stimulated our opposition to the sweeping liberalizations of non-service-connected pensions" currently pending before Congress.

In opposing the Bradley group's proposal to end veterans' preference provisions in the Civil Service, Holden said it was "agreed that all citizens, veterans and non-veterans, must have the qualifications for the position." But, he argued, "Once those qualifications are met, veterans should be entitled to priority in appointment...(in) recognition of the government's obligation to veterans."

AMVET Pension Policy

AMVETS oppose "liberalization of current non-service-connected veterans' pensions" chiefly because of the "tremendous cost" involved. The group's stand was stated by National Commander Rudolph G. Pesata Feb. 29: "Present laws are generally sound; present regulations are generally liberal; present public opinion generally supports existing theories. Drastic revision of such sound liberal policies and theories in the absence of compelling reasons not now known would, in our opinion, work to the detriment of veterans' benefits. We therefore oppose any such legislation."

However, in reference to linking pensions to social security payments Holden May 10 said the AMVETS "wish to make it crystal clear that we are not associating ourselves with the President's Commission or any other group that recommends the destruction or elimination of present pension laws. We have historically supported pensions for needy permanently and totally disabled non-

service-connected veterans, believing it to be a just and proper obligation of the federal government."

DAV Profile

NAME -- Disabled American Veterans.
ADDRESS -- 5555 Ridge Ave., Cincinnati 13, Ohio; Washington office, 1701 18th St. N.W.

MEMBERSHIP -- 192,000 persons in 2,000 chapters and 48 states.

PURPOSE -- "To uphold and maintain the Constitution...; to advance the interests and work for the benefits of all...(war) disabled veterans."

OFFICERS -- National commander, Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (USMC, Ret.), chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped; national legislative director, Omer W. Clark, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Clark and Elmer M. Friedenberger are registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$2,769; 1955, \$21,439.

PUBLICATION -- Disabled American Veterans' D.A.V., semi-monthly.

DAV Views

Omer W. Clark, DAV national legislative director, May 10 attacked the Bradley Commission proposals before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. Clark said it would be "bordering on the catastrophic" for Congress to adopt many of the proposals in the report. Many recommendations, he said, would be "extremely destructive to certain important facets of the compensation structure" and therefore are "strongly opposed" by the DAV. He further described some proposals as being "inequitable, impractical or otherwise undesirable."

The DAV, said Clark, realizes the "obligation of citizenship" to defend the nation. But, he said: "It has been the long established and historic policy of the U.S. to consider veterans as a group apart in awarding legislative benefits, the propriety of which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Congress." He said veterans should not be denied a pension because they had social security income to which they contributed during active working years.

Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (USMC, Ret.), DAV national commander, Feb. 29 said the DAV was "dedicated to getting as near adequate benefits for the service-connected disabled as it is possible to get. We realize that there is a definite limit on the amount of dollars that this nation can spend on its veterans. If we go into a general pension plan, it is going to have to be taken away from the service-connected disabled veterans or their widows or orphans.... Our mandate...is to try to protect the benefits that the Congress has provided or may provide...for the service-connected disabled veteran. Therefore, we cannot endorse a program of general pensions."

AVC Profile

NAME -- The American Veterans Committee.
ADDRESS -- 1830 Jefferson Place N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.

MEMBERSHIP -- 25,000 persons in 150 chapters and 48 states.

PURPOSE -- "To achieve a more democratic and prosperous America and a more stable world."

OFFICERS -- National chairman, Mickey Levine, welfare executive, New York City; legislative director, Kenneth M. Birkhead, Washington.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Birkhead and Chat Paterson are registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$2,017; 1955, \$8,000.

PUBLICATION -- The AVC Bulletin, monthly.

AVC Endorsement

The American Veterans Committee May 28 said it "wholeheartedly endorses...(the) general philosophy and aims" of the Bradley Commission report. National Chairman Mickey Levine wrote Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee that the "citizens first, veterans second" viewpoint...is the focal point of the violent and unrealistic opposition by the special pleaders of the veterans' movement." AVC said it did not back "each and every finding and recommendation" the Bradley Commission made.

Levine said AVC felt "that the veterans of the nation really believe that the Commission labored intelligently and diligently to bring forth findings and recommendations of great significance and value to our nation."

It was on the basis of these findings, he said, that AVC proposed the House Veterans' Affairs Committee "take an objective poll of a sampling of America's veterans. We are confident that your findings will disavow the viewpoints expressed recently by the leaders of the other major veterans' organizations."

AVC May 29 wrote the President endorsing principles of the report and requesting Mr. Eisenhower to "use all of your prestige and influence to implement and effectuate the recommendation of your Commission."

Levine May 29 also wrote Bradley suggesting the "formation of a 'Citizens-Veterans Committee' whose objectives would include a public information program to inform and educate all American citizens concerning your report. We are confident that an informed public will endorse most of your recommendations and help simplify Congressional approval and passage of appropriate legislation."

AVC opposes non-service-connected pensions for veterans. The group opposes both the Legion and VFW-backed proposals.

Outlook

With the Legion and the VFW giving priority to pension legislation during the current session early estimates were that some sort of a program would be worked out. Both groups seemed anxious to get action in advance of any report by the Bradley Commission. However, Chairman Teague of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee insisted on looking at the Bradley proposals before taking any action on the over 60 legislative measures his Committee was considering. Teague is reported opposed to any extension of pension benefits at this time, hopes the Committee does not report a bill during the current session. Legion sources claim they have enough votes to pass their bill providing they can get it out of committee. Nevertheless the bill would still face opposition from the Administration and Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee.

RECORD OF INTERIOR SECRETARY REVIEWED

President Eisenhower May 28 nominated White House Assistant Frederick Andrew Seaton as Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Douglas McKay, who resigned to run for the Senate in Oregon. (Weekly Report, p. 318) Before moving to the White House in January, 1955, Seaton had served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs since September, 1953.

Seaton was born in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 11, 1909, where his father was secretary to Sen. Joseph L. Bristow (R Kan. 1909-15). He attended school in Kansas, entered politics and served as secretary to Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936. A newspaperman, he moved to Nebraska in 1937, and served as state campaign manager for Harold E. Stassen in the latter's bid for the 1948 GOP nomination. Upon the death of Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb. 1943-51) in November, 1951, Seaton was appointed to the Senate and served during the second session of the 82nd Congress. He did not seek election to the seat, which was filled by the late Dwight Griswold (R 1952-54). During the 1952 campaign, Seaton was an active member of the Eisenhower campaign staff.

Record as Senator

During the brief six months in which he sat in the Senate, Seaton established a record as a "liberal" Republican, and won the respect of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Following are highlights of his Senate service.

Voting Participation: Senators recorded their votes on 129 roll calls during the second session. Seaton responded to 78 of these, or 60 percent. Among the 51 roll calls on which Seaton was unrecorded were three on Interior Department appropriations, and 15 on the Defense Production Act dealing with wage and price controls. He also missed two votes on funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority. However, he was recorded on the following key votes:

- **Army Civil Functions Appropriations for 1953 (HR 7268).** Committee amendment to provide \$900,000 for survey of Niagara power development. Agreed to, 45-25, June 19. Voting for the amendment were 35 Democrats and 10 Republicans, including Seaton. Against: 4 D, 21 R.
- **Alaska Statehood (S 50).** Smathers (D Fla.) motion to recommit with instructions to hold hearings. Agreed to, 45-44, Feb. 27. Both parties were divided: Democrats 25-24, Republicans 20-20. Seaton, who favored statehood, voted against recommitment, which killed the bill.
- **Tidelands -- Confirm and Establish State Titles (S J Res 20).** Passage of bill as amended. Passed 50-35, April 2. Democrats split 24-24, Republicans 26-11. Seaton voted against the bill, which President Truman later vetoed. In 1953, Congress passed similar legislation signed by President Eisenhower, giving states title to minerals in submerged lands along their coasts.

- **St. Lawrence Seaway (S J Res 27).** Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada relating to development of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. O'Connor (D Md.) motion to recommit, agreed to, 43-40, June 18. Democrats split 19-24, Republicans 24-16. Seaton voted against recommitment, which killed action on the bill for the session.

- **McCarran-Walter Immigration Act (S 2550).** Humphrey motion to recommit. Rejected 28-44, May 19. Democrats split 20-21; Republicans 8-23. Seaton voted for recommitment, which would have killed the bill. When President Truman vetoed the bill, the Senate June 27 voted 57-26 to pass the bill over his veto. On this vote Democrats split 25-18, Republicans 32-8. Seaton voted against passage.

- **On other roll calls,** Seaton voted against cuts in the Air Force budget and for cuts in federal highway aid; against confirmation of nominations of James P. McGranery as Attorney General, and Harry A. McDonald as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Seaton also co-sponsored resolutions asking for the recall of United Nations Delegate Philip C. Jessup, and proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent treaties and executive agreements from being used to undermine U.S. sovereignty -- the so-called Bricker Amendment.

Alaska Statehood Support

While in the Senate, Seaton made only one speech on the floor Feb. 20, in behalf of Alaskan statehood. After detailing arguments that had been used against the admission of several states, he concluded that "Alaska is as deserving of statehood, as ready for statehood, and as greatly in need of statehood" as were any of the present states in their time. As Secretary of the Interior, Seaton will control administration of Alaska and Hawaii.

In a Topeka, Kansas, speech Jan. 29, 1952, Seaton warned that "the Republican party must be a positive party.... We Republicans will find success in the solid middle ground between a spendthrift left and a reactionary right.... It does us no good whatever at the polls to cry 'socialism' every time a measure is offered to combat or correct an evil.... Certainly it is not socialism to abolish the sweatshop, to regulate hours and put a floor under wages. Neither is it socialism to regulate the stock exchange or the dealings in agricultural commodities, to assure the farmer of parity between the prices of what he sells and the prices of what he must buy. Nor is it socialism to conserve our natural resources, to build dams for flood control, for irrigation, and for electric power, or to bring electricity to the farmers...." On July 5, just before adjournment, nine Democratic and eight Republican Senators rose to extoll Seaton. Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) called him a "noble American, and we mourn his departure from the Senate."

In This Section..... (May 25-31)

- Air Commander Describes Russian Aviation Power
- Federal Aid in Atomic Power Development Urged
- Senate Committee Probes Nickel Black Marketing
- Administration Opposes House-passed Merger Bill
- Alaska Mental Health Measure Revised by Senate

CAA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a bill (S 2818) to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration an independent agency. (Weekly Report, p. 568)

TESTIMONY -- May 28 -- Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., said the Department of Commerce had piled "frustrations" on efforts to plan properly for aviation's growth. He said Congress should strip the Department of its authority over CAA, and consider placing a Secretary for Air at its head. Sayen said the frequent turnover of CAA officials made it "impossible to do adequate, consistent long range planning."

Joseph F. Marriott, director of airports in Riverside County, Calif., said he was able to get "only a trickle" of needed equipment as regional CAA administrator. Marriott said his resignation from the administrative post was "influenced in some measure by the frustrations encountered trying to get programs approved and implemented" by the Commerce Department.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 23 -- The full committee favorably reported to the Senate the nominations of G. Joseph Minetti of Brooklyn, N.Y., as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and of Charles J. Lowen Jr. of Colorado as Civil Aeronautics Administrator. Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Lowen's approval did not in any way prejudice the study of the merits of S 2818.

May 29 -- Sen. Thomas A. Wofford (D S.C.) filed a minority report (Exec. Rept. 6) on Lowen's nomination. Wofford said Lowen had "exceeded any authority granted or implied by Congress" when he ordered federal aid funds withheld in April for segregated public facilities at the Hawkins Field airport, Jackson, Miss. (Weekly Report, p. 568)

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the atomic power program. (Weekly Report, p. 606)

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League of the USA, said passage of the Gore bill, S 2725 (directing AEC construction of six nuclear power facilities for electric power production), would be a step in the direction of low-cost, plentiful power. He said cooperatives "are in a very vulnerable position indeed unless they have some

source from which they can obtain their power besides that of their hostile competitors."

Charles E. Oakes, president of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., said S 2725 was "a significant step towards blocking the normal future growth of the electric industry through pre-emption by government of the nuclear power field and interposition of the insurmountable barrier of tax-free government power." Oakes said if federal development of nuclear power reactors were necessary from an international standpoint, there should be State Department support of such a plan.

May 28 -- Tom Pickett, executive vice president of the National Coal Assn., said the coal industry opposed the Gore bill because it felt there was "no current domestic need for the development of a new source of electric power. There is no assurance that nuclear power will ever be as cheap as today's power from conventional fuels," Pickett said. He said statements that the world coal reserves were very limited were "a complete distortion of the truth."

Robert McKinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican, said the United States should build power reactors in "fuel-short" countries, instead of expanding its domestic atomic power program. He opposed the Gore bill because it would involve "new burdens on all the taxpayers."

May 29 -- James F. Fairman, Consolidated Edison Co. engineering vice president, said the government could do better spending its money for fundamental research than for atomic power plants.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), in a statement submitted for the hearing, said the United States atomic power program was "shockingly inadequate" compared to that of Russia and Britain. Reuther urged passage of the Gore bill.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, said enactment of the Gore bill would strengthen the government's foreign policy, "which is in part dependent upon our position of world leadership in the field of atomic power."

Andrew J. McMahon, chairman of the Utility Workers of America (AFL-CIO), opposed S 2725 as "but another effort to put the government into the business of generating and distributing electric energy."

John Jay Hopkins, chairman and president of General Dynamics Corp., said there should be joint government-industry efforts to deliver and build abroad by 1960 as many as 50 atomic power reactors.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 25 -- Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) introduced a bill (S 3929) to supplement private insurance covering atomic energy hazards to the public. The measure would have the government give private industry financial protection above amounts provided by private insurance companies. (Weekly Report, p. 603)

May 28 -- A new syndicate, the Nuclear Property Insurance Assn., was organized in New York to insure the property of concerns operating nuclear reactors from damage caused by the reactors. A spokesman said the firm expected to be able to write "in excess of \$50 million" of insurance on each reactor installation.

AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 534)

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Gen. Earle E. Partridge, commander-in-chief of the Continental Air Defense Command, said any Russian attack between now and 1958 by their newest jet bombers would "give us difficulties." He said the United States' three new interceptors (F-101, F-102, F-104) would provide this country by 1958 with enough supersonic fighters to probably cope with the Russian jets. Partridge said Russian jet engines and fighter planes now were superior to those of the United States. He said an adequate program to meet the Soviet threat would total approximately \$61 billion for the 15 years from 1951 through 1965. "Very little of this has been spent already. The big costs still lie ahead," he said. (Partridge's testimony, cleared by the Defense Department, was in the form of printed questions and answers.)

May 26 -- The Subcommittee released hearing transcripts of closed session testimony by Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander-in-chief of the Strategic Air Command. LeMay said it was his "guess" that by 1959 Russia could destroy the United States "with a complete surprise attack." He said it was expected that in 1958 Russia would have an intercontinental ballistic missile and an intermediate range ballistic missile. LeMay said he did not think it was possible "to catch SAC unaware even though the Russians would outnumber us under present production estimates by at least 2-1 in intercontinental bombers." LeMay said the Air Force had decided to keep the SAC on an "alert" basis instead of the present "ready" basis. He said this would enable SAC to "more effectively deal with (a) Soviet surprise attack and be in a position to retaliate against it."

LOBBYING

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 607)

ACTION -- May 24 -- Announced, after an executive session, it had dropped its investigation of charges that Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) had "sold out" in voting for the natural gas bill. "The statements made against Sen. Young were completely unsupported by any evidence whatsoever...", the Committee said. Young Feb. 22 requested an investigation of a Feb. 9 story in the Bismarck (N.D.) Leader, publication of the North Dakota Nonpartisan League, which was headlined, "Young Sells Out Again."

Leader Editor K.W. Simons said after the hearing that "We meant he (Long) sold out the public interest." Simons said "sold out" was "standard vernacular" in North Dakota politics. Young said he was "very pleased by the thorough and searching questions" asked at the session.

The Committee also: authorized inquiry into four additional organizations on their activities relative to the natural gas bill; amended its rules on quorums to provide that, for the taking of testimony, two members constituted a quorum, provided they represented both major political parties. Until now, the Committee had not defined a quorum for taking testimony.

WORLD FOOD BANK

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On S Res 85 to create a world food bank and S Res 86, to create an international food and raw materials reserve.

TESTIMONY -- May 28 -- Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) said "no more effective weapon could be forged" to fight Communism than a world food bank to lessen "the pangs of hunger that gnaw in the stomachs of hundreds of millions of people."

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), in an opening statement, said the Department of State was playing a "shocking, sterile, uncreative and unimaginative" role in its opposition to creation of the world food bank.

Thorsten V. Kaljarvi, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said the proposed organizations would be "unmanageable." He said they involved "heavy cost, negotiating and administrative difficulties, and threat of displacement of normal trade and interference with private enterprise."

May 29 -- James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, said an international reserve would assure exporting nations of long-term stabilized markets and importing nations of long-term ample supply.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers of America (AFL-CIO), in a statement prepared for the hearing, said the proposed bank was "a vitally necessary implement in the world contest between the free and the totalitarian ways of life."

REFRIGERATORS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 2181) to require safety closing devices on the doors of household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce.

TESTIMONY -- May 28 -- Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.) said his correspondence showed "the general opinion is that the industry is dragging its feet" in devising a refrigerator latch which would make it impossible for children to get themselves trapped inside. Leslie D. Price of the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn, said the industry has been working "diligently" on the problem. Price said the problem could be solved without federal legislation.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 567)

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Bie-miller (D Wis. -- 1945-47, 1949-51), legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, said the Administration proposals on civil rights were "not only belated but rather inadequate." He said the Federation supported them, however, as a "step in the right direction."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Committee should report out a bill identical to the one reported May 21 by the House Judiciary Committee (HR 627 -- H Rept 2187) in order to get action before the end of the session. (Weekly Report, p. 608)

POSTAL UNIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
HELD HEARINGS -- On S 3593, to give recognition to organizations of postal employees and authorize settling of disputes by arbitration.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said "The Administration does not believe that there is any need for the enactment of this bill. Representatives of employee organizations are now afforded ample opportunity to present their views to agency officials and make any recommendations...they desire on matters of interest to their members."

"We know of no agency head in the executive branch who has denied employee groups the opportunity to confer with management representatives."

Young said the compulsory arbitration provision of the bill would lead to "considerable delay and confusion in the administration of personnel programs."

He said, "If there are any instances where employee groups have been unsuccessful in attempting to confer with responsible agency officials, the agency heads are anxious to learn of the circumstances and stand willing to initiate whatever corrective action is necessary."

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- May 25 reported a bill (HR 11356 -- H Rept 2213) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 608)

HR 11356 authorized total new funds of \$3,563,475,000, which was \$1,109,000,000 less than the Administration requested. The Committee authorized military aid funds of \$1,925,000,000 instead of the \$2,925,000,000 asked by the Administration.

The President's request for special authority to enter into long-term agreements that would permit him to allocate funds over a 10-year period was denied. Instead the Committee pledged to continue aid as long as there was a danger to peace and the security of the United States and aid was needed.

The President, under terms of the bill, would be permitted to allocate up to \$150,000,000 according to his discretion.

STATES RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1.

ACTION -- May 28 ordered favorably reported HR 3 to establish rules for interpreting how acts of Congress affect state laws. (Weekly Report, p. 477)

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 24 reported a bill (HR 1840 -- H Rept 2202) to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination.

FREIGHT FORWARDERS

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- May 24 reported a bill (S 3365 -- S Rept 2040) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to delete Section 410 (d) of the Act which forbids denial of a freight forwarding permit on grounds that the service would be in competition with services performed by any other freight forwarder.

ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 25 reported a bill (HR 6376 -- S Rept 2053), amended, to provide for hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska.

The amended bill would give the Alaska Legislature power to draft its own mental health laws instead of setting down federal rules for them to follow as in the House version. (Weekly Report, p. 352)

SOBELOFF NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 24 favorably reported the nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore as a judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Three members voted for Sobeloff: Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.). Two members abstained from voting -- Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Herman Welker (R Idaho). (Weekly Report, p. 603, 1955 Almanac, p. 665)

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On three bills relating to business mergers (HR 9424, S 3341 and S 3424). (Weekly Report, p. 607)

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Stanley N. Barnes, head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, said HR 9424, passed by the House April 16, would inhibit many desirable mergers and would seriously impair the ability of smaller business concerns with financial difficulties to work out solutions to their problems. (HR 9424 would require 90-day notice of a proposed merger when it involved assets over \$10 million. For provisions, Weekly Report, p. 459)

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said HR 9424 had "adequate teeth," yet placed the primary responsibility with the merging companies. He urged its support.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, in a letter to the Subcommittee, said HR 9424 was "too broad and inflexible." He recommended an amendment allowing companies planning to merge to get a binding advance decision on the prospective move from the government.

May 28 -- Harvey M. Crow, associate general counsel for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, said the House measure introduced "a new, novel and extremely objectionable approach to our antitrust laws."

B.F. Castle, executive vice president of the National Milk Foundation, said HR 9424 was "a road block to normal, natural business programs," and would adversely affect small milk dealers.

Russell B. Brown, general counsel of the Petroleum Assn., said HR 9424 would give government agencies "power to slow down commerce for the convenience of the administrative agencies."

May 31 -- John W. Gwynne, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, supported HR 9424, and said it might be made to cover situations where one company acquired a number of small companies over the years.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, representing the American Mining Congress, said notice of merger should be given

after the details had been worked out and the plan approved by the board of directors of the companies involved, but prior to stockholder approval.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Coal Assn., in testimony prepared for the hearing, opposed the proposed legislation.

ARMY TEXTILE CONTRACTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On textile procurement practices in the Army Quartermaster Corps. (Weekly Report, p. 537)

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Miss Jane Mackey of Montclair, N.J., former head of the New York firm of J. Mackey & Son, Inc., said she paid \$27,745 in "kickbacks" in 1951 to Sol Schlesinger, owner of the Ideal Uniform Cap Co.

John Wilson Roberts, one of Miss Mackey's former employees who now lives in the Bahamas, submitted an unsworn statement stating that he heard Schlesinger say he needed the kickbacks to pay off Col. Louis H. Shirley, a military procurement officer currently stationed at Fort Lee, Va.

Gennaro D'Adamo of Brooklyn, N.Y., chief Quartermaster Corps clothing inspector, said Schlesinger received a contract for 500,000 caps in 1950 from Shirley over D'Adamo's warning that the company could not produce them in the allotted time.

May 25 -- Schlesinger testified under oath that it was "entirely untrue and a lie" that the six checks totaling \$27,745 paid him in 1951 by J. Mackey & Son, Inc., were for "kickbacks" to pay off military procurement officers. He said the payments were for defective visors. Schlesinger refused to produce records and accounts of the Ideal Uniform Cap Co., pleading under the Fifth Amendment that they might "tend to incriminate" him because of "income tax indebtedness."

Col. Shirley testified under oath he had not received any money from Schlesinger "or from anyone."

May 29 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) told Schlesinger, who again refused to produce his company's financial and other records, that the Subcommittee would consider preferring contempt of Congress charges against him.

Leon I. Radin, a certified public accountant from Freeport, L.I., said he could not find evidence that more than about \$300 worth of defective visors had been delivered to Schlesinger.

NICKEL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On gray marketing in nickel.

BACKGROUND -- In a statement prior to the hearings Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the Committee had "uncovered serious shortcomings in the system of nickel distribution under industry auspices." He said under the "self certification" method of nickel allocation "a user of nickel need only claim that he has a defense order to get...unlimited quantities" which encourage the growth of "a gray market"...and resale of the nickel "at three times the market price."

May 30 -- James L. Clifford, manager of the Udyline Corp., New York nickel supply company, said he had sold Style Art Metal Products of New York 3,085 pounds of

nickel, knowing their yearly capacity was only 600 pounds, and the Bond Street Plating and Polishing Co. of New York 12,095 pounds when their yearly capacity was 3,600 pounds. He said he never investigated because "we are not the policemen."

S.C. Taormina, executive secretary of the Master's Electro Plating Assn. Inc. of New York, said the whole system of allocations is "one of the biggest hoaxes." He said "to me it looks very much like a monopoly". He said the automobile industry could not have produced nine million cars in 1955 if its allocations were on the same basis as electroplaters.

Bernard Baur, former owner of the Advanced Plating Co., Detroit, said he was forced by lack of nickel supplies to sell his business. He said he bought "very little nickel on the black market or gray market" at inflated prices. Baur said under its new management the company got 64,745 pounds of nickel at prices averaging \$2.90 a pound, \$1.90 above the normal price.

Saul Kaufman and Howard Chaims, partners in the Bond Street Plating & Polishing Co., invoked the Fifth Amendment refusing to testify whether they had diverted war-vital nickel from defense production use.

Anthony and Vincent Cutaia, who run the Style Art Metal Products, said neither of them had signed the order on 3,085 pounds of nickel sold them by Clifford.

CCC AUTHORIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- May 24 reported a bill (HR 11132 - H Rept 2211), amended, to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$12 billion to \$14 billion.

NARCOTICS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 31 ordered reported a bill (HR 11106) to provide heavier penalties for peddling narcotics. (The Senate May 31 approved a bill, S 3760, also increasing penalties. See Weekly Report, p. 645)

The House measure would permit use of wire-tapped evidence in prosecuting drug cases, a provision killed by the Senate. It also called for: mandatory maximum prison sentences of 40 years; maximum fines of \$20,000; authorization for federal narcotics agents to carry firearms; immunity from prosecution for witnesses needed to gain convictions of drug traffickers.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- May 25 ordered reported a bill (HR 7225) to amend the Social Security Act. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

As approved, the bill provided for extension of social security coverage to over 200,000 additional persons and lowered retirement age for widows from 65 to 62. The Committee deleted from the bill provisions for a system of benefits for totally disabled persons of age 50 or more, and for lowering of retirement age from 65 to 62 for single women and wives of retired husbands. Also deleted was the tax increase to pay for the benefits. The Committee voted to continue until June 30, 1959, the state assistance formula.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- June 4 Government Operations; Reorganization Subcommittee -- S 3897 to improve government accounting and budgeting procedures.
- 4 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee -- Auto marketing. Continues June 5, 6.
- 4 Public Works, Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee -- S 3445 to authorize construction of a U.S. Court of Claims Building at 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.
- 5 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Nomination of Frederick A. Seaton as Secretary of the Interior.
- 6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- HR 6243 and S 2523 to authorize the Commerce Department to build nuclear powered merchant ships. Continues June 7.
- 6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- Bills to amend the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and other legislation.
- 7 Judiciary, Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee -- S 2157 to establish an Inventive Contributions Awards Board within the Defense Department.
- 7 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee -- Nomination of T.A.M. Craven to the Federal Communications Commission.
- 11 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- On administration of farm programs through the farmer-elected committee system. Continues June 12.

HOUSE

- June 4 Un-American Activities, Special Subcommittee -- In St. Louis on Communism in the area.
- 4 Banking and Currency -- Executive session on HR 10157, omnibus housing bill.
- 4 Agriculture, Dairy Subcommittee -- HR 609 to amend the Federal Import Milk Act.
- 4 Interior and Insular Affairs, Coal Research Subcommittee -- Proposals to find new uses for coal.
- 4 Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Merchant Marine Subcommittee -- Numerous bills on encouraging construction of Great Lakes cargo ships, ship insurance, evaluating vessels for war risk insurance, awarding medals to Merchant Marine personnel, U.S. charter contracts.

- June 5 Government Operations, International Operations Subcommittee -- General Accounting Office report on U.S. aid to Iran.
- 5 Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Subcommittee -- Advisory committees' conduct and their effects on government money policies. Continues June 7 when Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey is slated to testify.
- 5 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- HR 6141, omnibus transportation bill.
- 6 Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee -- Procurement by Post Office of 250 experimental vehicles.
- 6 Public Works, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Omnibus rivers and harbors legislation. Continues June 7.
- 7 Public Works, Flood Control Subcommittee -- Omnibus flood control legislation. Continues June 8.
- 7 Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and Fisheries Subcommittee -- HR 10433 and S 2379 to promote the fishing industry by providing federal matching funds for training purposes.
- 7 Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and Fisheries Subcommittee -- HR 10332 to protect wildlife in the Florida Keys.
- 7 Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and Fisheries Subcommittee -- Bills to require observance of state and territorial fish and game laws on federal lands.
- 11 Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee -- Post Office contracts.
- 12 Un-American Activities -- Passports.

JOINT

- June 4 Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subcommittee -- Use of atomic energy in medicine and biology. Continues June 5.
- 4 Economic Report, Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee -- Defense and foreign economic policy.
- 6 Atomic Energy, Military Applications Subcommittee -- Executive session with Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin of the Office of the Chief of Staff as witness.
- 6 Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subcommittee -- Use of atomic energy in agriculture.
- 11 Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subcommittee -- Atomic energy in agriculture and food sterilization.

In This Section.....

- Senate Passes State, Justice, Judiciary Funds
- House Votes to Extend Export Controls Act
- Legislative Appropriations Bill Approved by House
- White House Gets Agriculture Appropriations Bill
- Highway Legislation Passes Senate, Goes to Conference

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY FUNDS

The Senate May 25 passed, by voice vote with Committee amendments, an appropriation bill (HR 10721) to provide funds for the State and Justice Departments, the judiciary and the United States Information Agency for fiscal 1957. The Senate added nearly \$15 million to the funds voted by the House, for a total appropriation of \$556,271,517. Among the increases was \$5 million for USIA, whose budget request the House had cut by \$25 million.

BACKGROUND -- The President requested in initial and supplemental requests for State, Justice, the judiciary and related agencies a total of \$599,104,820 for fiscal 1957. As passed by the House April 25, HR 10721 authorized appropriations of \$541,367,372 for the agencies. (Weekly Report, p. 483)

The Senate Appropriations Committee May 21 reported the bill (S Rept 2034) with amendments increasing by \$14,904,145 the sum allocated by the House. In restoring \$5 million to USIA for a total appropriation of \$115 million, the Committee was "insistent that none of these additional funds should be spent in Europe or on 'Operation CV', the aircraft carrier, a floating Cinerama project, also denied by the House." Included in State Department funds were the entire \$20 million for international educational exchange activities requested by the Department; \$935,000 requested by the President May 15 (H Doc 403) to initiate a survey by the International Joint Commission (with Canada) of the feasibility of building a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine; and \$33,859,285 for U.S. contributions to international organizations.

Justice Department funds included \$3.5 million to begin construction of a new penitentiary and a western youth guidance center. A refugee relief fund of \$8,500,000 was appropriated for administration by the President.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 10721 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Department of State	\$176,125,872
Department of Justice	219,451,910
Judiciary	37,193,735
U.S. Information Agency	115,000,000
Refugee relief (Office of the President)	8,500,000
TOTAL	\$556,271,517

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "Several of us (on the Appropriations Committee) felt very strongly that the USIA should have more money than was finally agreed upon; but we unanimously agreed....to try to hold the \$5 million increase in the conference."

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- An Appropriations subcommittee will study the expenditures and programs of the USIA. "As we learn more about it....I believe we can obtain additional funds to carry out this great program.... I am confident it is one of our most important weapons in the achievement of a lasting peace."

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "It is a waste of money for us to have an information service scurrying around and spending American tax dollars in England... France...Italy and other friendly countries...to show...our European allies that we are not barbarians.... Most of the money ought to be channeled in such ways that it will reach the peoples behind the Iron Curtain."

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- "I think our USIA has done a magnificent job."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Members of the Committee were very much concerned about the percentage of contribution the United States was making (to the United Nations) compared with the number of American personnel employed."

EXPORT CONTROLS

The House May 21 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 9052) to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 to June 30, 1958. The Act, which would expire on June 30, authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to impose "security" controls on exports of strategic commodities and "short supply" controls on exports of scarce goods when necessary to protect the domestic economy.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested extension of the Act in his Jan. 16 budget message to Congress. The House Banking and Currency Committee April 12 reported HR 9052 (H Rept 1998) after amending the bill to provide a two-year rather than three-year extension. (Weekly Report, p. 425) The report said the U.S. must continue to take "special precautions" to prevent strategic goods from going "unchecked to the trouble spots of the world," particularly the European Soviet bloc, Communist China and North Korea.

Citing an increase in exports of iron and steel scrap from 1.6 million tons in 1954 to over five million tons in 1955, the Committee said it shared the "grave concern" of small steel mills and foundries that were "apprehensive" about a possible shortage of steel and iron scrap. The Committee recommended that the Department of Commerce undertake a survey to find out if an adequate domestic supply existed.

A subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 25 approved HR 9052, with an amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 9052: Extended the Export Control Act to June 30, 1958. Directed the Secretary of Commerce to "immediately" make a survey of the iron and steel scrap

Floor Action - 2

available and potentially available and to file with Congress an interim report within three months and a final report by Jan. 31, 1957.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a survey of iron and steel scrap and report findings to Congress; May 21. Standing vote, 28-8.

DEBATE -- May 21 -- Debate centered on the implications of increased exports of iron and steel scrap.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Supplies of scrap are being exported without regard to U.S. requirements. "I do not want the jobs of (steel workers)...to be jeopardized because of a shortsighted program attributable to the federal government."

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) called the "tremendous" increase in exports of iron and steel scrap "alarming," and hoped the Department of Commerce would use the authority of the Export Control Act to curtail shipments.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- "While scrap exports have been at a relatively high level, it does not appear that the mills or foundries have had any difficulty in getting supplies."

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "It might be very dangerous to our friendship and to our future relations" with U.S. allies if scrap shipments were curtailed sharply.

PAYMENT TO CROW INDIANS

Congress May 24 sent to the President a joint resolution (S J Res 135) authorizing a \$5 million payment to the Crow Indian Tribe.

S J Res 135-- Reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1626) March 6.

• Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, March 16.

H J Res 516-- Reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 2068) April 26.

S J Res 135-- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, May 7.

• Conference report (H Rept 2201) agreed to May 24 by voice vote in the Senate and a 176-126 roll-call vote in the House. (See chart, p. 648)

S J Res 135 authorized a \$5 million federal payment to the Crow Indians for tribal lands in Montana to be acquired by the United States for construction of the Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir -- a unit of the Missouri River Basin multiple-purpose development project in Montana and Wyoming.

BACKGROUND -- The purpose of the resolution was to conclude a drawn-out controversy between the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana and the Department of Interior over compensation to the Indians for their consent to federal acquisition of tribal lands required for construction of the Yellowstone Dam. Construction was authorized in 1944.

The Crow Tribal Council Jan. 11, 1956, offered to accept \$5 million for the land after previously rejecting offers of a \$1.5 million payment by the last two Secretaries of the Interior. Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay Feb. 27 said a \$1.5 million payment would be "fair and equitable" and that the market value of the land amounted to one-thirtieth of that amount.

The Senate passed S J Res 135 by voice vote March 16, authorizing a \$5 million payment to the Tribe. The House passed the measure May 7, by voice vote, after substituting the provisions of H J Res 516, which provided for a \$1.5 million payment. In the conference report filed May 23 (H Rept 2201), House conferees agreed to the payment voted by the Senate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 24 agreed to the conference report on S J Res 135 by a 176-126 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 648)

DEBATE -- May 24 -- A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- He and the other Republican member of the conference committee, John P. Saylor (R Pa.), did not sign the conference report because "there was no effort to compromise the difference of \$1.5 million and \$5 million between the Senate and the House." The \$5 million payment was "excessive," and the vote to approve it was "political.... I understand the Indians vote in Montana." He said the bill might be vetoed.

Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) -- The Indians agreed to accept a \$5 million payment, after rejecting lower offers. "As with any negotiated settlement, we take it -- not because we know it is right -- but simply because it is the best we can do under the circumstances and we want to go ahead with the project.... I happen to think that the settlement in this instance is fair and just."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate May 24 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without debate, thus clearing the measure for the President.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House May 29 passed by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 11473) to appropriate \$88,976,450 for the legislative branch for fiscal 1957. The total did not include funds for the Senate, which will add appropriations for its requirements.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee May 25 reported HR 11473 (H Rept 2212), recommending total appropriations of \$88,976,450 for fiscal 1957 plus \$400,000 for fiscal 1956. The fiscal 1957 total was \$16,707,692 more than comparable appropriations for fiscal 1956 and \$4,288,453 less than budget estimates. The bulk of the increase over fiscal 1956 funds was earmarked for continuing two projects -- extension of the east front of the Capitol building and construction of a third House Office Building, plus remodeling existing buildings.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of fiscal 1957 funds in HR 11473, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate:

House of Representatives	\$35,499,240
Joint Senate-House offices	2,575,295
Architect of the Capitol	27,843,000
Botanic Garden	253,600
Library of Congress	10,614,915
Government Printing Office	12,190,400
TOTAL	\$88,976,450

The bill also appropriated \$400,000 for fiscal 1956, to be available immediately for the Government Printing Office.

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11473:

Provided for the dissolution of the Joint Recording Facility (operated jointly by the Senate and House since 1947) and established a House Recording Studio to assist Members in making disk, film and tape recordings; established a revolving fund to finance the studio; provided for the operation of the studio by the Clerk of the House, supervised by a committee of three House Members to be appointed by the Speaker; prohibited employees of the studio from engaging in non-Congressional work of a similar nature unless approved by the supervisory committee.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Permit employees of the House Recording Studio to engage in similar non-Congressional business if approved by the committee supervising the studio; May 29. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Reduce from \$10 million to \$3 million funds for an additional House Office Building and remodeling of existing buildings; May 29. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 29 -- John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- "The provision abolishing the Joint Recording Facility was 'an attempt to eliminate an unsavory situation.' Employees of the facility had conducted private operations 'for personal gain' in a government facility and had thereby 'abused their trust.'"

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- "The facility had been 'well operated.... When you talk about income on the outside, may I say....that there are many people on the legislative payroll who do that very thing.'"

Gross -- Opposed construction of an additional House Office Building "when this nation is \$280 billion in debt.... We are really getting super-duper in the matter of spending the tax-payers' money."

Rooney -- "We need these new facilities to properly function."

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate May 29, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2214) on HR 11177, to appropriate \$1,993,744,968 in fiscal 1957 funds for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration. The action sent the bill to the White House.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11177 was passed by the House May 7 and the Senate May 22. (Weekly Report, p. 609) The conference report, filed May 28, accepted a Senate amendment to eliminate a House provision appropriating \$10 million for construction of animal disease laboratory facilities at Beltsville, Md. Other cuts brought the bill's total to \$24.5 million below the Senate figure.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	\$ 124,919,708
Extension Service	53,515,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation	
Program Service	227,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,380,000

Foreign Agricultural Service	\$ 3,750,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	787,400
Commodity Stabilization Service	108,800,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,600,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,750,000
Office of General Counsel	2,740,000
Office of Secretary	2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	735,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	\$1,993,744,968

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized \$214 million for rural electrification loans, \$100 million for loans under the rural telephone program and \$194.5 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of \$6,356,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative expenses.

HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

The Senate May 29, by voice vote, passed HR 10660, the Federal Highway Act of 1956 and Highway Revenue Act of 1956. Action came at the end of a fourteen-hour session in which debate centered on the formula to be used in apportioning funds for the Interstate Highway System and on inclusion of Davis-Bacon minimum wage provisions.

As passed by the Senate, the bill retained the apportionment formula of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. (1954 Almanac, p. 499) Under this formula funds for the Interstate System would be apportioned 2/3 in the ratio of state to national population, 1/6 in the ratio of state to national mileage of rural free delivery routes and 1/6 in the ratio of state to national geographic area. The House bill would have distributed funds according to cost estimates drafted by state highway commissioners.

In an atmosphere of parliamentary confusion, the Senate first agreed to an amendment offered by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to permit state agencies to determine prevailing wages for projects in the Interstate System. Approval came on a 40-39 roll call with Vice President Richard M. Nixon voting to break a tie. A motion to reconsider was tabled 41-39. The Senate then agreed, by a 42-37 roll-call vote, to an amendment by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to give the Secretary of Labor the right to fix minimum wages on Interstate projects. As it went to conference, HR 10660 carried the Chavez, not the Knowland, amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 647)

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 10660, by a roll-call vote of 388-19, April 27. (Weekly Report, p. 510) The Senate Public Works Committee reported the bill (S Rept 1965) May 10, and the Senate Finance Committee reported it May 25 (S Rept 2054). (Weekly Report, p. 608)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Federal Highway Act of 1956 (Title I of HR 10660):

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

Authorized appropriations of an additional \$200 million for fiscal 1957 and \$900 million a year for fiscal 1958-61 to be matched equally by the states and distributed as follows: federal-aid primary highway system, \$90 million for fiscal 1957 and \$400 million annually for fiscal 1958-61; federal-aid secondary system, \$60 million for fiscal 1957 and \$300 million annually for fiscal 1958-61; federal-aid primary highway system in urban areas and for approved urban extensions of the secondary system, \$50 million for fiscal 1957 and \$200 million annually for fiscal 1958-61.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one-third in the ratio of a state's rural population to the total U.S. rural population, as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Permitted the states, if the governor, state highway department and Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to spend not more than \$100 million for fiscal 1956 to acquire rights-of-way for federal-aid highway projects.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways, including extension through urban areas: \$1 billion for fiscal 1957; \$1,750,000,000 for fiscal 1958; \$2 billion for each of the fiscal years 1959-69.

Apportioned one-half of the funds for interstate highways in the ratio of a state's population to total U.S. population, but provided no state would receive less than .75 percent of the total interstate appropriation; the other half would be apportioned according to the formula for distribution of federal-aid primary funds. (This works out to apportionment based two-thirds on population, one-sixth on mileage and one-sixth on area.)

Provided the government would pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition it would pay part of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands, up to a total of 95 percent.

Increased total mileage of the Interstate System from 40,000 to 42,500 miles.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to send Congress by Feb. 1, 1957, his recommendations as to how undesignated mileage in the Interstate System should be utilized.

Provided that Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, should determine locally prevailing rate of wages to be paid to workers employed on construction of Interstate System; provided for judicial review of such wage determinations.

Permitted reimbursement to states for cost of relocating utility facilities when such relocation was made necessary by construction of the Interstate System.

Prescribed maximum weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the National System of Interstate Highways.

Allowed the continued operation of all vehicles permitted by state law to operate on July 1, 1956, despite the new weight-dimension standards.

Barred states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of Interstate System.

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to acquire lands, including control of access from adjoining lands, required for construction of projects in the National System of Interstate Highways, with 10 percent of the costs of acquiring the land to be paid from state highway funds.

FEDERAL ROADS

Authorized appropriation of \$33,750,000 for forest highways and \$27 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year, 1958-61.

Authorized \$18 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks and for access roads to mines.

Authorized \$16 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for U.S. parkways.

Authorized \$12.5 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized \$2 million for each fiscal year 1957-62 for completing sections of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by June 30, 1957.

FINANCING PROVISIONS

The Highway Revenue Act (Title II of HR 10660): Increased gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 to 3 cents a gallon for highway vehicles.

Increased tire taxes from 5 to 8 cents a pound and imposed a new 3-cent tax on camelback.

Raised the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 to 10 percent.

Imposed a tax of \$2.50 a pound on trucks and buses for weight over 26,000 pounds.

Taxed the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under the Act would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide that state highway departments determine the locally prevailing wages to be paid workers employed on construction of Interstate System; May 29. Roll-call vote, 40-39, with tie broken by the Vice President. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 41-39 roll call.) (For voting, see chart, p. 647)

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Provide that Secretary of Labor determine, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, locally prevailing rate of wages to be paid workers employed on construction of Interstate System; May 29. Roll call, 42-37. (Previously, a motion to table the Chavez amendment was defeated on a 37-41 roll call.)

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by June 30, 1957. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase authorization for Indian roads from \$10 million to \$12.5 million; May 29. Voice.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), as modified -- Increase authorizations for: forest highways from \$22.5 million to \$33.75 million; forest development roads and trails from \$24 million to \$27 million; national park roads from \$12.5 million to \$18 million and include access roads to mines in this authorization; and federal parkways from \$11 million to \$16 million; May 29. Voice.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Amend House version to include Alaska in federal-aid primary, secondary and urban systems, but provide that only one-third of its area shall be considered in apportioning funds; May 29. Voice.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Bar states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of Interstate System; May 29. Voice.

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- Authorize states to use airspace above and below established gradeline of highway pavement for parking; May 29. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to study allocation of mileage in Interstate System and report to Congress by Jan. 15, 1958; May 29. Voice.

Case -- Provide for consultation between Secretary of Labor and state highway departments and for determination of prevailing wages before advertisement for bids; May 29. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Provide for preservation of archeological and paleontological salvage; May 29. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Authorize judicial review of wage determinations by Secretary of Labor under Davis-Bacon Act; May 29. Voice. (A motion to reconsider was tabled on a 36-33 roll call.)

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Authorize reimbursement to a state for cost of relocation of utility facilities, if state normally pays relocation costs; May 29. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Bar funds to states allowing vehicles exceeding certain size and weight to use Interstate System, unless permitted to do so by states on July 1, 1956; May 29. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Provide for repayment to federal government of funds expended on construction of highways on which states wish to levy tolls; May 29. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Authorize one cent per gallon refund on gasoline and diesel fuel tax used on private roads; May 29. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Substitute House provision, providing for apportionment of funds for the Interstate System on the basis of cost estimates drafted by state highway commissioners, for population-mileage-area formula reported by Senate Committee; May 29. Roll call, 27-55.

Bush, as modified -- Declare it the intent of Congress to reimburse states for highways, whether toll or free, constructed after Aug. 2, 1947, which are part of designated Interstate System; May 29. Voice.

Bush -- Apportion funds for Interstate System in fiscal 1957-58 on basis of population-mileage-area formula; beginning in fiscal 1959, apportion them on the basis of estimated costs; May 29. Voice.

Lehman -- Define construction to include relocation

of persons on condemned property; May 29. Voice.

Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.) -- Strike Title I of the bill and substitute Title I of the House bill; May 29. Voice.

DEBATE -- Controversy over the House and Senate formulas for allotting interstate highway funds was based on the widely differing sums that would go to the states under the two versions.

May 28 -- Kerr -- "The formula in the House bill is based upon guesses (made)...on the basis of private correspondence between the (Gen. Lucius D.) Clay committee and the highway commissions of the several states. That is the reason why a law basing allocations upon such a formula would be so unjust."

Capehart -- "I thought...the federal government was going to pay 90 percent of the cost and that each state was going to bear 10 percent of the cost, based on 100 percent of what the actual cost was, after careful auditing and after careful contracting for the construction of the highways."

May 29 -- Knowland -- "...if my amendment (on prevailing wages) is adopted and stays in the bill through the subsequent parliamentary procedures, the Senate (will) continue its historic position in favor of keeping the authority over wage scales in the hands of the states."

Neuberger -- "If the federal government...can set the specifications of how the highways should be built, there is nothing sinful or immoral or inimical about having the federal government set the wage standards."

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

The Senate May 31 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (S 3760) outlawing all use of heroin, permitting the death penalty in some cases. A provision authorizing wire tapping evidence in federal narcotics cases was deleted.

BACKGROUND -- S 3760 was reported (S Rept 1997) May 14 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 508) The report called wire tapping "essential... Without it, law enforcement agencies are severely handicapped."

The House Ways and Means Committee May 31 approved a similar bill (HR 11106). (Weekly Report, p. 639)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3760: Increased penalties for the importation or sale of heroin and set, for the third or subsequent offense, a fine up to \$10,000 and life imprisonment, or death if recommended by a jury.

Set similar penalties for the importation or sale of marihuana, except for omission of the death penalty.

Set, as penalty for the sale of heroin to juveniles under 18, a fine up to \$10,000, and 10 years' to life imprisonment, or death if recommended by a jury.

Outlawed the possession of heroin for any purpose, including medicinal uses, and required the surrender of all legally possessed heroin.

Increased enforcement powers of the Narcotics and Customs Bureaus.

Directed federal agencies and invited other agencies to give the Narcotics Bureau the names of known drug addicts and convicted drug violators.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Delete provision authorizing wire tapping, and provide penalties of from two to five years' imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$5,000 for

use of communications facilities in connection with drug law violations; May 31. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Morse -- Delete provisions permitting the death penalty; May 31. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Price Daniel (D Texas) -- "The big money is being made behind the telephone by the big racketeer who does not have any other kind of communication with the pusher or the drug addict."

Morse -- The bill's wire tapping provisions "constitute police state procedure." The capital punishment provisions "cannot be reconciled with...Christian principles."

May 31 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), William Langer (R N.D.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Supported Morse's position.

COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate May 31 passed, by voice vote, with amendments, an appropriations bill (HR 10899) providing funds for the Commerce Department and other agencies for fiscal 1957. Of the total \$1,446,316,000 appropriated, \$1,377,456,000 was for the Commerce Department.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10899, as approved by the House May 2, provided \$1,382,003,000 for the agencies. (Weekly Report, p. 511)

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill May 23 (S Rept 2039) after restoring \$63,563,000 of the funds cut by the House. The Senate, like the House, did not allow \$37,900,000 requested by the Administration for construction of three prototype merchant ships.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 10899 provided these funds:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General Administration	\$ 2,465,000
Census Bureau	10,475,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	202,226,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	22,100,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	14,720,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,900,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	2,400,000
Office of Business Economics	900,000
Maritime Activities	251,240,000
Patent Office	17,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	799,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	10,130,000
Weather Bureau	37,900,000
Subtotal	\$1,377,456,000

OTHER AGENCIES

Canal Zone Government	\$ 15,410,000
Small Business Administration	51,900,000
Tariff Commission	1,550,000
TOTAL	\$1,446,316,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Grant \$650,000 to the Census Bureau for a national housing survey; May 31. Voice vote.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Provide \$100,000 to the Census Bureau to continue publication of "County Business Patterns;" May 31. Voice.

FARM CREDIT

The House May 31 passed, by a 246-4 roll-call vote with committee amendments, a bill (HR 10285) to provide eventual farmer ownership of the government-owned intermediate credit banks. (For voting, see chart, p. 648)

BACKGROUND -- (See Weekly Report, p. 569.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the major provisions of HR 10285, the Farm Credit Act of 1956: Merged the production credit corporations into the federal intermediate credit banks.

Set up two classes of stock in the intermediate credit banks and provided for gradual retirement of government capital from the banks.

Permitted the banks to discount paper with maturities up to five (instead of three) years.

DEBATE -- May 31 -- Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Objected to the bill because it "deprives the taxpayers... of some \$61 million in surplus funds accumulated" in the merged institutions.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The House May 31 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9852) extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958. Without legislation it would expire June 30, 1956.

The House accepted, by voice vote, a modified committee amendment requiring non-government members of the "Executive Reserve" -- a pool of individuals trained for government duties in a national emergency -- to file a statement of their business interests at the time of their appointment. (Weekly Report, p. 509)

BACKGROUND -- The House Banking and Currency Committee March 29 reported HR 9852 (H Rept 1983). Minority views calling for standby authority to freeze prices and wages and rents were filed by six Democrats.

A bill extending the DPA (S 3407) was approved by a subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 24. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9852:

Extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958.

Extended authority for purchase of strategic materials to June 30, 1965.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with the Joint Committee on Defense Production, to investigate the current supply and marketing of nickel and allocations between defense and civilian users and to make an interim report to Congress by July 15, and a final report by Dec. 31, 1956.

Required non-government members of the Executive Reserve to file statements of their business and financial interests at the time of their appointment.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Insert provision requiring a nickel investigation; May 31. Voice vote.

Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Specify that non-government members of the Executive Reserve were not required to file semi-annual statements listing changes in their business interests; May 31. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 31 -- Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Urged a reappraisal of the Act, saying that defense mobilizing was being used "to prop up sagging conditions in various businesses and industries."

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Votes Nos. 55, 56.)

30. Indian Payment (S J Res 135). Adoption of conference report providing for payment of \$5 million to Crow Indians for site for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir in Montana. Adopted, 176-126, May 24. (See story, p. 642.)

31. Farm Credit (HR 10285). Passage of Farm Credit Act of 1956 to merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks, provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks and provide supervision of production credit associations. Passed, 246-4, May 31. (See story, p. 643.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (n/v)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	30	31			Vote No.	30	31			Vote No.	30	31		
Yes	176	246			Yes	159	129			Yes	17	117		
May	126	4			May	1	2			May	125	2		

30 31			30 31			30 31			30 31		
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County								
3 Andrews D . . .	Y	Y	23 Doyle D	✓	?	4 Flynt D	Y	Y	7 Bray R	Y	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	✓	Y	21 Hiestand R . . .	N	Y	3 Forrester D . . .	Y	Y	11 Brownson R . .	N	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	?	25 Hillings R . . .	X	?	9 Landrum D . . .	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker R . .	N	?
2 Grant D	Y	Y	20 Hinchow R . . .	X	?	7 Lanham D	Y	?	8 Denton D	Y	?
9 Huddleston D .	Y	Y	19 Halfield D . . .	✓	?	2 Pilcher D	✓	?	2 Hallack R	?	?
8 Jones D	Y	Y	22 Holt R	X	?	1 Preston D	Y	Y	6 Harden R	Y	?
5 Reins D	Y	?	18 Hosmer R	N	?	6 Vinson D	✓	?	10 Harvey R	X	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	Y	?	16 Jackson R	N	Y	IDAHO			1 Madden D	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	17 King D	Y	?	2 Budge R	N	Y	9 Wilson R	N	?
ARIZONA						1 Pfost D	Y	Y	IOWA		
1 Rhodes R . . .	N	?	14 Lipscomb R . . .	X	?	ILLINOIS			5 Cunningham R . .	N	Y
2 Ucdell D	Y	Y	15 McDonough R . .	N	Y	16 Allen R	N	?	6 Dooliver R	X	?
ARKANSAS			COLORADO			17 Arendis R	N	?	3 Gross R	N	Y
1 Gathings D . . .	Y	Y	4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	19 Chiperfield R . .	X	?	8 Hoeven R	N	?
4 Harris D	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth R . . .	Y	Y	25 Gray D	?	?	7 Jensen R	X	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	2 Hill R	N	Y	21 Mack D	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R . . .	X	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	1 Rogers D	Y	Y	15 Mason R	N	?	1 Schwengel R . . .	N	Y
6 Norrell D	?	?	CONNECTICUT			24 Price D	N	?	2 Talle R	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	3 Cretella R	N	Y	14 Vacancy	Y	Y	KANSAS		
CALIFORNIA						20 Simpson R	N	Y	1 Avery R	N	Y
7 Allen R	N	Y	1 Dodd D	Y	?	22 Springer R	N	Y	3 George R	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	4 Morano R	X	?	18 Valde R	X	?	5 Hope R	X	?
2 Engle D	✓	Y	5 Patterson R	Y	?	23 Vunell R	N	?	4 Koss R	N	Y
10 Gubser R	X	?	AL Sadiak R	?	?	Chicago-Cook County			2 Scrivner R	?	?
14 Hagen D	Y	?	2 Seely-Brown R . .	Y	?	7 Bowler D	✓	?	6 Smith R	N	Y
11 Johnson R	X	Y	DELAWARE			12 Boyle D	Y	Y	KENTUCKY		
4 Maillard R	X	Y	AL McDowell D . .	Y	Y	13 Church R	Y	Y	4 Chelf D	Y	Y
8 Miller D	✓	?	FLORIDA			1 Dawson D	?	?	1 Gregory D	✓	?
3 Moss D	Y	?	2 Bennett D	Y	Y	8 Gordon D	Y	?	2 Natcher D	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	X	?	1 Cramer R	N	Y	10 Hoffman R	X	?	7 Perkins D	?	Y
1 Scudder R	X	?	4 Fascall D	?	?	5 Kluczynski D . . .	✓	Y	3 Robison R	N	Y
5 Shelley D	✓	?	7 Haley D	?	Y	4 McVey R	N	Y	8 Siler R	N	Y
27 Sheppard D . . .	✓	?	5 Herlong D	Y	?	3 Murray D	Y	Y	5 Spence D	?	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	8 Matthews D	Y	Y	6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	6 Watts D	✓	?
13 Teague R	N	Y	6 Rogers D	Y	Y	2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	LOUISIANA		
28 Urr R	N	?	3 Sikes D	?	?	11 Sheahan R	N	?	2 Boggs D	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	X	?	GEORGIA			9 Yates D	Y	N	4 Brooks D	Y	Y
9 Younger R	X	?	8 Biffrich D	Y	Y	INDIANA			1 Habert D	Y	Y
			10 Brown D	Y	Y	4 Adair R	N	Y	8 Long D	Y	Y
			5 Davis D	Y	Y	5 Beamer R	N	Y			

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Votes Nos. 55, 56.)

Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part
Copyright 1956 Congressional Quarterly News Features

CQ Senate Vote 79

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Right to Review Highway Wages Set by U. S. Made Permanent Provision By Separate Vote

79. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Knowland (R Calif.) motion to table reconsideration of provision providing for review and appeal of wage determinations made by Secretary of Labor. Adopted, 36-33, May 29. (See story, p. 643.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	79				Vote No.	79				Vote No.	79			
Yes	36				Yes	15				Yes	21			
Nay	33				Nay	23				Nay	10			

79	79	79	79
ALABAMA Hill D. N Sparkman D. N ARIZONA Goldwater R. Y Hayden D. N ARKANSAS Fulbright D. Y McClellan D. Y CALIFORNIA Knowland R. Y Kuchel R. N COLORADO Aldott R. Y Millikin R. Y CONNECTICUT Bush R. N Purcell R. ? DELAWARE Frear D. Y Williams R. Y FLORIDA Holland D. Y Snothers D. Y GEORGIA George D. Y Russell D. ✓ IDAHO Dworshak R. Y Walker R. Y ILLINOIS Dirksen R. Y Douglas D. N INDIANA Capehart R. ? Jenner R. ?	IOWA Hickenlooper R. ? Martin R. Y KANSAS Carlson R. Y Schoeppel R. ✓ KENTUCKY Vacancy Clements D. X LOUISIANA Ellender D. ✓ Long D. X MAINE Payne R. N Smith R. N MARYLAND Beall R. N Butler R. ? MASSACHUSETTS Kennedy D. X Saltonstall R. ? MICHIGAN McNamara D. N Potter R. N MINNESOTA Humphrey D. N Thye R. Y MISSISSIPPI Eastland D. Y Stennis D. Y MISSOURI Hennings D. N Symington D. N MONTANA Mansfield D. N Murray D. X	NEBRASKA Curtis R. Y Hruska R. ? NEVADA Bible D. Y Malone R. Y NEW HAMPSHIRE Bridges R. Y Cotton R. Y NEW JERSEY Case R. N Smith R. ? NEW MEXICO Anderson D. N Chavez D. N NEW YORK Ives R. ? Lehman D. N NORTH CAROLINA Ervin D. Y Scott D. N NORTH DAKOTA Langer R. N Young R. Y OHIO Bender R. ? Bricker R. Y OKLAHOMA Kerr D. N Monroney D. N OREGON Morse D. N Neuberger D. N PENNSYLVANIA Duff R. N Martin R. Y	RHODE ISLAND Green D. N Pastore D. N SOUTH CAROLINA Johnston D. Y Wofford D. Y SOUTH DAKOTA Case R. ? Mundt R. Y TENNESSEE Gore D. N Kefauver D. X TEXAS Daniel D. Y Johnson D. ? UTAH Bennett R. ✓ Watkins R. Y VERMONT Aiken R. N Flanders R. ✓ VIRGINIA Byrd D. Y Robertson D. Y WASHINGTON Jackson D. N Magnuson D. X WEST VIRGINIA Laird D. N Neely D. X WISCONSIN McCarthy R. ? Wiley R. ? WYOMING Barrett R. Y O'Mahoney D. N

FLORIDA PRIMARY

Adlai E. Stevenson won the May 29 Florida Presidential preference primary vote and 22 of the state's 28 votes to the Democratic national convention. President Eisenhower easily won the Republican primary, polling 95 percent of the vote.

Stevenson's narrow margin over Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) on the statewide level gave him the 12 at-large votes of the state delegation. He led also in five of the eight Congressional districts with a total of 10 more convention votes. Kefauver won six convention votes in the three remaining Congressional districts.

The returns:

- Democrats -- With 1,741 of 1,778 precincts reported: Stevenson 220,426; Kefauver 208,641.

- Republicans -- With 1,427 of 1,778 precincts reported: Eisenhower 38,015; Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) 1,899.

Stevenson received 51.5 percent of the total Democratic vote; Kefauver 48.5 percent. Knowland received the other 5 percent of the Republican total vote.

Stevenson received 47 percent of the total Republican and Democratic vote cast in the precincts counted. Kefauver's count was 44 percent of the total vote; Eisenhower 8 percent; Knowland 1 percent.

Florida gave Eisenhower 55 percent of the vote in the 1952 general election.

Primary comparison: Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) won the 1952 Democratic preference vote and 19 of the state's 24 convention votes; there was no primary on the Republican side, the 18 convention votes splitting 12 for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) and six for President Eisenhower.

In 1952, Sen. Russell received 367,980 votes to 285,358 for Kefauver. Russell's percentage of the total vote was 54.5 percent; Kefauver 42.3 percent.

In the 1956 Republican primaries, some precincts were uncounted because officials said there were so few votes cast.

The other event of interest in the primary was a contest for Democratic national committeeman from Florida. Incumbent Richard D. Barker was opposed by Jerry W. Carter. Barker was censured by the state organization Jan. 28 on the grounds he supported President Eisenhower in 1952. Carter said he would support the nominee of the Democratic party in 1956 or resign. The voters picked Carter.

A complete count from Miami and Dade County showed: Stevenson 46,209; Kefauver 42,279. In 1952, in the same area, Kefauver polled 85,253 votes to 44,923 for Russell.

In the 1st District, Winton H. King defeated Tom C. Johnson in a runoff primary for the Democratic Congressional nomination. King will oppose Rep. William C. Cramer (R) in the general election. (Weekly Report, p. 547)

KENTUCKY PRIMARY

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Democratic Whip, May 29 won renomination in the party primary and administered a defeat to the administration of Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler. (Weekly Report, p. 586)

Clements defeated former Rep. Joe B. Bates (D 1938-53) for the nomination. With 2,998 of Kentucky's 4,036 precincts reported the vote was:

- Clements 176,740; Bates 98,563; James L. Delk 3,100.

- Former Rep. Thruston B. Morton won the Republican nomination to oppose Clements in November. He defeated former state Sen. Julian H. Golden and Cranville Thomas. Returns from 2,893 of 4,036 precincts showed:

- Morton 32,811; Golden 7,360; Thomas 3,394.

- Gov. Chandler said in a statement: "It is apparent Sen. Clements has won our party's renomination. I offer him my sincere congratulations and pledge him my support in the fall campaign."

Kentucky Democrats had split into factions headed by Chandler and Clements last year during the gubernatorial campaign when Clements backed Bert T. Combs against Chandler. Chandler pledged he would defeat Clements in the primary. The state legislature moved back the primary date in 1956 on Chandler's insistence in a move interpreted as a blow at Clements. It was felt Clements would not have time to campaign for renomination with Congress still in session.

Clements' campaign manager, William A. Young, said the second Senate seat opened up by the April 30 death of Sen. Alben W. Barkley "had not been discussed."

The Democratic State Committee of Kentucky, with a majority of the members supporting Clements, had not fixed a date for selecting a candidate to seek Barkley's seat and Chandler has not indicated who would be the interim appointee.

In the Congressional primary contests all incumbents were renominated.

The lineup for November (the asterisk denotes the incumbent):

SENATE	
Republican	Democrat
Thruston B. Morton	Earle C. Clements
HOUSE	
Dist.	
No Candidate	1 Noble J. Gregory*
R.B. Blankenship	2 William H. Natcher*
John M. Robison Jr.*	3 Phillip Ardery
John B. Preston	4 Frank L. Chelf*
Jule Appel	5 Brent Spence*
Wallace Jones	6 John C. Watts*
Scott Craft	7 Carl C. Perkins*
Eugene Siler*	8 W.D. Scalf

N.C. PRIMARY

Three Democratic Representatives seeking renomination were defeated in the May 26 North Carolina primary. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) easily won renomination along with Gov. Luther Hodges (D). There was no Presidential preference primary.

Two of the three defeated Representatives were non-signers of the so-called Southern Manifesto -- a document in which 100 southern Members of Congress pledged all legal means to oppose the Supreme Court's school segregation decision. Rep. Thurmond Chatham, 5th District, and Rep. C. B. Deane, 8th District, were the non-signers defeated. (Weekly Report, p. 301)

Chatham was seeking a fifth term. He was fifth-ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the 84th Congress, Chairman of its State Department Organization Subcommittee. In 1955, his Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores were 32, 20 and 19 respectively.

Deane was a member of the House Appropriations Committee in the 84th Congress. He was seeking a sixth term when defeated. In 1955 his Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores were 68, 32 and 77 respectively.

The manifesto was no issue in the 7th District where former Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D 1953-54) defeated Rep. F. Ertel Carlyle.

Carlyle was seeking a fifth term when defeated. He was the fourth ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In 1955 his Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores were 34, 54 and 54 respectively.

In the 11th District a runoff was scheduled for June 23 between Basil Whitener and Ralph Gardner for the Democratic nomination. Neither obtained a majority of the votes in the May 26 balloting.

The lineup for November (the asterisk denotes incumbent):

<u>Republican</u>		<u>Democrat</u>
	SENATE	
<u>Joel A. Johnson</u>		<u>Sam J. Ervin Jr.*</u>
	GOVERNOR	
<u>Kyle Hayes</u>		<u>Luther Hodges*</u>
	HOUSE	
	Dist.	
Zeno Ratcliff	1	Herbert C. Bonner*
No candidate	2	L.H. Fountain*
Joe Reynolds	3	Graham A. Barden*
R.A. Lehw	4	Harold D. Cooley*
Joe New	5	Ralph J. Scott
No candidate	6	Carl T. Durham*
C. Dana Malapass	7	Alton A. Lennon
Fred Myers	8	A. Paul Kitchin
A.M. Miller	9	Hugh Q. Alexander*
Charles R. Jonas*	10	Ben E. Douglas
No candidate	11	Runoff
R.C. Clarke	12	George Shuford*

Congressional Candidates

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

SENATE

- Seeking nomination:
Kenneth Holum (D S.D.), Holum; May 25.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:

Arkansas, May 21

Rep. E.C. Gathings (D), 1st Dist., West Memphis, 9th term (54,37;58).

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D), 2nd Dist., Kensett, 9th term (66,34;84).

Rep. J.W. Trimble (D), 3rd Dist., Berryville, 6th term (71,29;90).

Rep. Oren Harris (D), 4th Dist., El Dorado, 7th term (63,32;77).

Rep. Brooks Hays (D), 5th Dist., Little Rock, 7th term (56,22;77).

South Dakota, May 22

Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R), 1st Dist., Watertown, 4th term (66,29;65).

Rep. E.Y. Berry (R), 2nd Dist., McLaughlin, 3rd term (44,54;81).

Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), 1st Dist., Statesboro, 6th term (61,37;71); May 23.

- Seeking nomination:

Arkansas, May 21

Bill Donham (D), 5th Dist., Little Rock.

John H. Jones (D), 6th Dist., Pine Bluff.

William H. Lambert (D), 6th Dist., Royal.

Pat H. Mullis (D), 6th Dist., Pine Bluff.

- Withdrawals:

A. G. Rae (D Texas), 4th Dist., Denison; May 19.

Ralph C. Smith (R N.M.), AL, Los Alamos; May 24.

OFFICIAL N.J. RETURNS

President Eisenhower received 357,066 votes in New Jersey's April 17 Presidential preference primary balloting, according to official returns. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) received 118,416 votes. They were the only two names entered on the ballot. Adlai E. Stevenson received 4,040 Democratic write-in votes; Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.), 1,129. (Weekly Report, p. 448)

State Roundup

ARKANSAS -- Five Democrats May 25 announced their candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the Aug. 14 primary. Incumbent Orval E. Faubus sought a second two-year term. His opponents: Jim Johnson of Crossett, Ben F. Pippin of Little Rock, S.K. (Stew) Prosser of Conway and Jim Snoddy of Alma.

GEORGIA -- Democratic state chairman John Sammons Bell May 28 said the delegation to the party's national convention would be uncommitted except "against (Sen. Estes) Kefauver (D Tenn.) and (Gov. Averell) Harriman (D N.Y.)."

ILLINOIS -- Sixteen of the Democratic convention delegates May 24 expressed "very strong sentiment" for the nomination of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.). A statement issued by former Sen. Scott Lucas (D Ill. 1939-51), who called the meeting of the delegates, said the meeting was not a move against the candidacy of Adlai E. Stevenson.

MARYLAND -- The Democratic State Convention May 28 elected Michael J. Birmingham as the party's national committeeman. Birmingham and Dr. Mildred O'Tenasek, elected national committeewoman, were supporters of George P. Mahoney, unsuccessful Senatorial candidate in the May 7 primary. They defeated Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. and Mrs. Nina Lee, supporters of former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D 1926-51), victorious in the primary. Millard Tawes of Somerset County was elected chairman of the national convention delegation. (Weekly Report, p. 548)

MASSACHUSETTS -- Republican National Committeeman Ralph H. Bonnell May 22 was elected GOP state chairman. He had the support of Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier, Republican candidate for governor.

MINNESOTA -- C. Elmer Anderson (R) May 23 announced he would seek the party's secretary of state nomination. He served as governor from 1951 to 1954.

MISSOURI -- The Democratic state convention May 28 voted to instruct its 38-vote national convention delegation to vote as a unit for Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) for President. The delegation was instructed to vote for Symington as long as he is a candidate or until he releases them.

NEW YORK -- Harry J. Forhead, Republican chairman of Erie County, May 19 said he would resign the chairmanship to seek the GOP nomination for the State Supreme Court. He was chairman for five years.

OHIO -- Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) May 28 said he would permit his name to be presented before the Democratic national convention for the Presidential nomination. Lausche had 54 of Ohio's 58 delegates pledged to him.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Pennsylvania's 74-vote Democratic national convention delegation May 24 elected Gov. George M. Leader chairman of the group but voted to delay endorsement of any party Presidential candidate.

VERMONT -- The Republican state convention May 26 elected a 12-vote unpledged delegation to the national convention. All favored the renomination of President Eisenhower.

WASHINGTON -- Rep. Thor Tollefson (R Wash.) May 26 said he was withdrawing from the Republican gubernatorial nomination contest. He said he would seek re-election from the 6th District. He said "increasing pressure" from his constituents caused him to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest.

WYOMING -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) May 15 said he would not be a candidate for re-election in 1960.

Political Briefs

TALMADGE FOR ADLAI

Former Gov. Herman Talmadge (D Ga.), candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, May 14 said he would support Adlai E. Stevenson if the Democratic party nominated Stevenson for the Presidency.

JOHNSON-SYMLINGTON TICKET?

Rep. E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) May 28 said a "determined and energetic" movement was "gaining momentum" among southern Democrats to nominate Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for President and Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) as his running mate. In a newsletter, Gathings said Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) would show early ballot strength in the Presidential nominating contest, but declared neither would have sufficient votes for victory. Then, he wrote, the convention would turn to others who had not participated in state primaries.

WALLACE FOR EISENHOWER

Former Democratic Vice President Henry A. Wallace (1940-44) May 14 said he would vote for President Eisenhower on the "issue of peace." Wallace said he was no longer a member of any political party. He sought the Presidency in 1948 on the Progressive party ticket.

GOP REJECTS DEBATE

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler May 27 offered to have the Democratic Presidential candidate debate the Republican nominee in a televised program. Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said the offer would be rejected "as far as I am concerned."

DEMOCRATS ADVISED

Gov. J.P. Coleman (D Miss.) May 28 said the Democratic party would suffer defeat and "death" in 1956 "if it insults convictions of the South." Coleman said Adlai E. Stevenson was "our best friend to date." He said Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) would be unacceptable as Presidential candidates.

Special Report

BACKGROUND ON WISCONSIN GOP SENATE PRIMARY RACE

The Wisconsin Republican Convention May 26 endorsed Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R) for the Senate seat currently held by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) in the Sept. 11 primary.

- What are the comparative voting records of Wiley and Davis?
- What is the national GOP reaction?

Wisconsin Background

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) completes his third term in the Senate at the end of 1956. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on May 26, 1884, still lives there. Wiley was educated at Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minn., and at the University of Michigan. He received his law degree in 1907 at the University of Wisconsin.

He married the late May Jenkins in 1908 and they raised four children, three daughters and a son. In 1952, Wiley married Dorothy May Kydd. For 31 years Wiley operated a dairy farm and was active in banking and law practice. From 1909-15 he served as district attorney of Chippewa County.

Wiley was elected to the Senate in 1938, re-elected in 1944 and 1950. He served as official representative of the United States at the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway, in September, 1939, and the British Empire Parliamentary Conference in June, 1946. He was Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1947-48 and was a member of a Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce. In 1951 he served as a delegate to the Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco and the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, France. In 1952 he was named a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union Conference at Bern, Switzerland, and the Seventh United Nations General Assembly in New York.

During the 83rd Congress he was Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. During the 84th Congress he was ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Judiciary Committee. Should Wiley win re-election and the Republicans regain control of the Senate in the 85th Congress, Wiley would be eligible to be chairman of both Committees. However, in this event he probably would retain the Foreign Relations Chairmanship and step aside on the Judiciary Committee.

Wiley Censured

On June 13, 1953, the Republican state convention in Wisconsin censured Wiley for his support of President Eisenhower's opposition to a constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) that would limit the President's treaty-making powers. Wiley said the state GOP's action represented a "stab in the back." The New York Times of June 28, 1953, noted in its news columns:

"There has been growing anti-Wiley sentiment within the Republican party in Wisconsin going back beyond the advent of the controversy over the Bricker amendment. This has led to considerable speculation that he would face a formidable effort to replace him as the party candidate in 1956."

Early in 1955, the GOP in Wisconsin again censured Wiley for not voting on the McCarthy censure issue and castigated him as an "internationalist." (1954 Almanac, p. 456)

On April 26, 1956, the Seventh Congressional District Republican convention instructed Wiley to request the Senate to remove its 1954 condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Wiley April 27 said he had no comment. The Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans May 6 urged the state organization not to endorse Wiley for re-election. A resolution passed by the Young Republicans said Wiley's views were "inconsistent" with the federation's philosophy.

Wiley was asked after the convention action if he thought he had been deserted by the organization. Wiley replied "these people have not deserted me. They have not been with me for a good many years."

On May 27, Wiley said "we'll let the people decide this at the primary, not a few king makers, and I'll abide by their decision."

Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Wiley voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity), how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Wiley voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity*	BIP Support	On The Record
79th Congress (1945-46)	85%	95%	83%
80th Congress (1947-48)	91	85	87
81st Congress (1949-50)	81	84	76
82nd Congress (1951-52)	77	84	78
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	52	85	75
84th Congress (1955)	58	70	78

*A different system of computing Party Unity scores was used prior to 1954. For a definition see 1955 Almanac, p. 74.

**Does not include McCarthy censure session in 1954.

EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	% SUPPORT	% OPPOSITION
83rd Congress (1953-54)	49%	19%
84th Congress (1955)	60	8

Rep. Davis

Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R) was born Oct. 28, 1914, and continues to live in Waukesha, Wis. He was graduated from Mukwonago High School in 1930 and from Platteville State Teachers College in 1934.

He taught at Cottage Grove and Waupun high schools for four years, then entered the University of Wisconsin Law School. He was graduated with a law degree in 1940. He was elected to the state legislature, resigned in 1941 to enter the Navy.

He served three and a half years in the Pacific. He married Dr. Kathryn McFarlane of Waukesha in November, 1942. They have three daughters and a son. He was named one of the 10 outstanding young men of America in 1947. On April 22, 1947, he was elected to the 80th Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Robert K. Henry, also a Republican. He has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress. In the 84th Congress he was a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Candidacy Unexpected

Davis' Senatorial candidacy generally was unexpected at the May 26 convention meeting. He had said he would not be a candidate. He was sponsored by Wayne Hood of La Crosse, Wis., former Republican state chairman; Thomas Coleman of Madison, a long-time Republican leader and floor leader for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) at the 1952 GOP Presidential nominating convention; and Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee industrialist.

Davis told the state convention "I would not be here if I were not convinced in my heart that what we have done here in the past few hours is right for the Republican party. ...I realize that this campaign will be no pushover, but I have never lost a political campaign and I do not intend to lose this one."

Davis May 28 said he assumed he would have the support of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) because "Sen. McCarthy and Sen. Wiley are incompatible." But, Davis said, he cannot "be tagged as a McCarthy Republican, an Eisenhower Republican, a Taft Republican or any other designation of the sort." Davis said he has "not had particularly close relations with either Sen. Wiley or Sen. McCarthy in the past."

Robert Dalton, a Davis supporter, May 28 said a group of Wisconsin industrialists had guaranteed to raise \$150,000 for Davis' primary campaign.

Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Davis voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Davis voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity*	BIP Support	On The Record
81st Congress (1949-50)	82%	83%	99%
82nd Congress (1951-52)	86	83	97
83rd Congress (1953-54)	83	63	100
84th Congress (1955)	90	64	100

*A different system of computing Party Unity scores was used prior to 1954. For definitions see 1955 Almanac, p. 74.

EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	%SUPPORT	% OPPOSITION
83rd Congress (1953-54)	78%	19%
84th Congress (1955)	66	34

Foreign and Domestic

Congressional Quarterly statistics for 1955 show a wide disparity in the support given by Wiley and Davis to President Eisenhower in foreign policy and domestic affairs.

Davis supported President Eisenhower 66 percent of the time in 1955. But his support score on foreign policy was only 25 percent. This was the percentage of 12 Eisenhower issue roll calls on which Davis voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position.

On the other hand, Davis supported the President in domestic affairs 83 percent of the time. This was the percentage of support on 29 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on which Davis voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position.

Wiley's position was just the opposite in 1955. On foreign policy issues, in which there were 30 roll calls, Wiley voted in agreement with the President's position 77 percent of the time. On domestic issues, Wiley voted with the President's position only 36 percent of the time.

Wiley's Eisenhower Support score in 1955 was 60 percent.

In the field of voting with their party, Davis voted with the majority of House Republicans 90 percent of the time in 1955. His Party Unity score on domestic affairs was 88 percent. Wiley's Party Unity score was 58 percent, his Party Unity score on domestic affairs was 59 percent.

Eisenhower Position

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty May 29 said President Eisenhower had refrained from commenting on the action of the Wisconsin Republican convention in endorsing Davis. Hagerty replied "no" when asked whether the President had made any comment. Hagerty was asked whether there was any possibility Eisenhower might enter the Wisconsin campaign in favor of Wiley. Hagerty said he could not comment, but that as far as he could recall the President had not entered into state politics in this manner.

In This Section.....

- Steel Labor-Management Contract Negotiations Begin
- NAM Releases Report on Inflation Pressures
- Lobbyist Registrations

STEEL NEGOTIATIONS

Major steel firms opened negotiations May 28 with the United Steel Workers of America (AFL-CIO). Preceding the initial talks Joseph L. Block, Inland Steel Co. president, May 24 said labor and management must find a way to avoid the annual "crises" that have marked the last 20 "hectic" years in their relations.

Year after year, he said, steel has had the "dubious choice between a nationwide strike or a dose of inflation." Block told the American Iron and Steel Institute that "even though we plead innocent, and I think with some justification, we are blamed for wage and price advances in other industries whenever there are increases in our own."

"And if we resist the demand and there is a strike," Block added, "we are usually berated by government, the press...and...our customers...for throwing sand in the gear box of the nation's economy." He predicted compulsory arbitration and possible government control of wages if the annual conflict in steel continued.

Steel Workers President David J. McDonald May 28 presented steel management with a list of 22 requests including a "substantial" wage increase, premium pay for weekend work, a supplementary unemployment benefits plan and improved insurance plans.

McDonald called the proposals "reasonable within the present profits of the industry." Union spokesmen estimated the package might cost 30 cents an hour but industry economists said the cost might be as high as 60 cents an hour.

A new bargaining procedure was announced May 29 under which the union will meet jointly with negotiators of the three biggest steel companies to work out separate contracts. Previously union negotiators have met separately with each company to avoid any implication of industry-wide bargaining. While McDonald favors such bargaining, Vice President John A. Stephens of U.S. Steel said he did not want anyone to "get a false impression this means industry-wide bargaining or a move in that direction." Bethlehem and Republic Steel Co. also will take part in the joint procedure.

NAM INFLATION STUDY

Dr. Ralph Robey, economic advisor to the National Assn. of Manufacturers, May 24 said "unregulated and uncontrolled power of unions is the underlying cause" for a new inflationary force that threatened the economic well-being of the United States. Robey said his statement was based on an NAM study, a New Force for Inflation. In the study, NAM said inflation stemmed from the creation of artificial money and from unsound credit policies of the Federal Reserve System. The "new force," he

said, stemmed from "the tendency for wage rates to grow without any definite or normal relationship to market conditions."

The NAM concluded that "persistent inflation is a constant threat" in situations prevailing today "where union monopoly power over the labor supply is a reality in most of the nation's basic raw materials, manufacturing, transportation and communications industries."

OLDSTERS CRITICIZE STEVENSON

The National Institute of Social Welfare, in a pamphlet released with the May issue of its monthly publication, the National Welfare Advocate, said "Adlai Stevenson turned against old folks of Illinois while governor of that state." The group, which supports the candidacy of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) for President, said Stevenson vetoed a 10 percent increase in old-age and blind pension payments in 1951.

The National Institute was founded in 1953 and is a companion organization to the California Institute of Social Welfare, founded in 1941. The president of the national group is George McLain, who also is chairman of the California Institute. Claiming a membership of more than 250,000 "senior citizens" the organization is represented before Congress by McLain, Frankie Childers and Georgia Koonce, all registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. No spending was reported by the organization for 1955 or the first quarter of 1956.

STATES RIGHTS

The National Assn. of Attorneys General May 24 urged Congress to limit the Supreme Court's power to determine whether federal laws supersede state statutes. The resolution, passed at the closing of the group's annual convention at Phoenix, Ariz., backed proposed legislation in Congress (S 3143) that would prevent the Court from ruling that a federal law superseded one passed by a state unless Congress specified its law was pre-eminent. (Weekly Report, p. 567)

The American Farm Bureau Federation May 28 also urged Congress to approve S 3143. The Farm Bureau Federation said "in these days when the international situation and other factors compel expanded federal action in many fields, we believe it particularly important to shore up state authority with respect to all those matters which may appropriately be left to state authority."

AFL-CIO LOOKS AT CONGRESS

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, in the June issue of the American Federationist, said Congress "thus far has compiled a record almost totally devoid of constructive accomplishment." Meany said "the attitude in Congress reflects a general public apathy" and urged "the people to let their elected Representatives and Senators know...that they want action now." Meany listed education, housing, health, social security, civil rights, farm and labor as areas where failure of Congress to enact legislation would prove most damaging to the public interest.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between May 14-24. Registrants indicated an interest in waterway development and tax, Indian and housing legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN MONUMENT ASSN. INC.**, 282 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, New York. Filed 5/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the granite and marble industry."

Expenses -- \$3,000.

• **EMPLOYER -- American Oil Co.**, 555 Fifth Ave., New York, New York.

Registrant -- **CLARENCE TALLEY**, Route 1, Box 88, McLean, Va. Filed 5/14/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in HR 4993, a bill to permit improvements to business property in the District of Columbia.

Expenses -- \$900 quarterly.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CHESAPEAKE GARDENS INC.**, 2406 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting Wherry housing operators and HR 10885, a bill to facilitate acquisition by military departments of housing covered by mortgages under the Military Housing Insurance Program.

(Wherry housing operators are persons interested in the operation of housing projects built under the Military Housing Act of 1949.)

1. Registrant -- **JOSEPH M. WYATT**, 501 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- "\$7,500 retainer, \$200 daily while in Washington or working on legislation."

Previous Registration -- Columbia Cab Co. Inc., District Cab Co. Inc., Eagle Cab Co. Inc., G&M Motors Inc., Independent Taxi Owners Assn. Inc., Premier Cab Assn., Skyview Cab Co. Inc., the Washington Bell Cab Co., Washington Cab Assn. Inc. and Yellow Cab Co. of Washington, D.C., Inc. (1949 Almanac, p. 848)

• **EMPLOYER -- International Nickel Co. Inc.**, 67 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- **BAILEY WALSH**, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 8229, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that nickel ore concentrates imported into the U.S. be exempt from duty.

Previous Registration -- Lion Manufacturing Co. and United Manufacturing Co., both of Chicago, Ill. (1955 Almanac, p. 689, 696)

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RECORD INDUSTRY ASSN. OF AMERICA INC.**, One E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal or reduction of the excise tax now levied on phonograph records."

Compensation -- \$2,500 retainer.

Previous Registration -- (1952 Almanac, p. 444)

• **EMPLOYER -- Textile Fibers Institute**, 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- **EUGENE O'DUNNE JR.**, Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- General interest in HR 9987, HR 11085 and S 2288, bills to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

Previous Registration -- Wilbur-Ellis Co. (1951 Almanac, p. 699) and Comite de Productores de Azucar (1955 Almanac, p. 701)

• **EMPLOYER -- Upper Mississippi Waterway Assn.**, Foot of Washington Ave. Bridge, Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- **AUBREY C. MILLS**, Foot of Washington Ave. Bridge, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed 5/21/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation relating to the improvement and development of navigable waterways in the upper Mississippi River, together with legislation relating to flood control, conservation, pollution, recreation, fish and wild life."

Citizens' Groups

• **EMPLOYER -- Indians of California**, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- **ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER**, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking compensation for the Indians for the taking of their land."

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 156)

• **EMPLOYER -- Navajo Indians in Arizona**, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado; Window Rock, Arizona.

Registrant -- **CHARLES J. ALEXANDER**, 1826 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to the Navajos."

Compensation -- \$500 annually.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PEOPLES LOBBY INC.**, 1337 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in S 2015 and HR 6680, bills to make it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia for any person to experiment or operate upon a living dog for any purpose other than the healing or curing, and HR 8540, a bill to require the use of humane methods in slaughtering of livestock and poultry.

Farm Groups

• **EMPLOYER -- National Board of Fur Farm Organizations**, no address listed.

Registrant -- **KENNETH MICHAEL PLAISTED**, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 5/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 9987, a bill to require labeling the fiber content of textile fiber products.

In This Appendix . . . (May 21 - May 27)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-134

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-137

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an **A**.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 524

HR 6622 -- Provide for relief of certain rural carriers. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 525

S 2851 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 526

HR 4051 -- Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 527

HR 5787 -- Authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at expense of patients on grounds of Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 528

HR 6789 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16, Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 530

HR 8807 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 531

HR 9132 -- Provide for approval of report of Secretary of Interior on Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. House agreed to Senate amendments May 8, 1956. President signed May 18, 1956.

Public Law 532

HR 2423 -- Provide for relief of City of Sandpoint, Idaho. PFOST (D Idaho). House Judiciary reported Feb. 21. House passed on consent calendar March 5. President signed May 19, 1956.

Public Law 533

HR 10004 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 11, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956. President signed May 19, 1956.

Public Law 534

HR 7228 -- Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20. House passed March 26, amended. Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956. President signed May 22, 1956.

Public Law 535

HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956. President signed May 22, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 460 -- Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended, (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 743 -- Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 1378 -- Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in our navigable waters of U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 1790 -- Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 1791 -- Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 2151 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. LANGER (R N.D.). Young (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 2562 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re eligibility for visas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 1, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

S 3237 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.

- S 3315 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re death benefits. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3524 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 9311, May 7, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 1779 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 5047 -- Increase compensation of trustees in bankruptcy. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 5478 -- Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. KNUTSON (D Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 5652 -- Provide for relief of certain members of Army and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 12. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 6374 -- Repeal legislation re Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 6623 -- Obtain congressional consent to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in an emergency. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 7540 -- Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28, 1955. House passed Feb. 1. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 7678 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 24, 1956.
- HR 8810 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 15, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 8904 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 9207 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 9257 -- Amend U.S. Code to provide for punishment of persons who assist in attempted escape of persons in federal custody. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- H J Res 261 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956.
- S 806 -- Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 1273 -- Amend section 1, 3 and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 2226 -- Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- S 2379 -- Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. PAYNE (R Maine), and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- S 2822 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district No. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments May 25, 1956.
- S 2875 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 23, 1956, amended.
- S 2937 -- Increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 2957 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568). THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3101 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3275 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956. Senate passed May 24, 1956, amended.
- S 3332 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended. WATKINS (R Utah), and other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- S 3412 -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, war-risk insurance for an additional five years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3547 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555) authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque. ANDERSON (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3844 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas. Banking and Currency. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956.
- S 3855 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed May 24, 1956, amended.
- S J Res 135 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. Senate passed March 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended, in lieu of H J Res 516. House adopted conference report May 24, 1956.
- S J Res 143 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to determine best means of eliminating hazards within city of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 849 -- Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. HILL (D Ala.), Bridges (R N.H.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 21, 1956, amended.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 746 -- Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 7, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 25, 1956, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 483 -- Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 3409 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Insurance Act of 1954, to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956.
- HR 4656 -- Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 18. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 7896 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in city of Hogsansville, Ga., to city of Hogsansville. FLYNT (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 8102 -- Provide for disposition of monies arising from deductions from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 8110 -- Incorporate National Music Council. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 8636 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. MCCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 3, 1956. House passed May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 9005 -- Extend benefits for Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of civilian faculties of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1956, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments May 18, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 23, 1956.
- HR 9475 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. BASS (D Tenn.). House Agriculture reported May 17, 1956. House passed May 21, 1956.
- HR 9810 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to state of Indiana. HARDEN (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 9956 -- Amend subdivision (e) of section 58, notices of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 10108 -- Amend section 314 and section 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. JENNINGS (D Va.). House Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 10230 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 10368 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch sent to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions. DAVIS (D Ga.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 10417 -- Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice of public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continental U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956.
- HR 10542 -- Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits. SISK (D Calif.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed May 24, 1956.
- HR 10721 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 21, 1956. Senate passed May 25, 1956, amended.

- HR 10875 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956, re soil bank. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported April 30, 1956. House passed May 3, 1956, 314-78. Senate Agriculture reported May 11, 1956, amended. Senate adopted May 17, 1956. Senate passed May 18, 1956, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments May 21, 1956. House disagreed to Senate amendments, May 21, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 22, 1956. House adopted conference report May 23, 1956.
- HR 11124 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 16, 1956. House passed under suspension of rules May 21, 1956.
- HR 11177 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported May 14, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 22, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956.
- H J Res 569 -- Provide for joint session of Congress to honor surviving veterans of War Between the States, and to provide for a medal to be struck and presented to such veterans. SIKES (D Fla.). House Rules reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956, amended.
- H J Res 607 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules May 21, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 627 -- Provide further means of securing civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 1840 -- Strengthen Robinson-Patman Act and amend antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 2106 -- Provide that periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment to a service academy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 2216 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 3255 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re reallocation of positions to lower grades. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 28. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22, 1956.
- HR 4229 -- Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 19. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 4437 -- Make provision re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 19. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 4704 -- Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service. WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 5268 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 6024 -- Withdraw and restore to its previous status under control of territory of Hawaii certain land at Kaakaukui, Honolulu, Oahu, T.H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 6332 -- Amend act of October 11, 1949 to specify fee which will be paid for services performed by U.S. Commissioners re commitment of individuals to St. Elizabeths Hospital in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House Judiciary reported May 22, 1956, amended.
- HR 6376 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1956, amended.
- HR 6501 -- Amend act of July 17, 1914 to permit disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23, 1956, amended.
- HR 7552 -- Amend section 220 and 221 (d) of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended.

- HR 7641 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 7679 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Muskogee, Okla. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Veterans' reported March 28, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended.
- Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 7887 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 8123 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956, amended.
- HR 8477 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 8490 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas. RAYBURN (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 8552 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincooteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 8674 -- Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 9358 -- Require Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.
- Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956.
- HR 9536 -- Make appropriations for general government matters for fiscal 1957. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 27. House passed March 1. Senate Appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended.

HR 11412 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11403.
HR 11443 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11403.

2. Appropriations

HR 11319 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army and for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3931 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for loans to individuals for purpose of enabling them to obtain a college or university education -- Labor.
S 3933 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/25/56 -- Extend authority of National Science Foundation re awarding scholarships and fellowships -- Labor.

HR 11338 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.
HR 11357 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish a program of scholarships for students in science and education at institutions of higher education -- Labor.
HR 11362 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 5/22/56 -- Make provisions for relief of Vermont, Ipaava, and Table Grove Unit School District No. 2 in Illinois -- Judiciary.
HR 11369 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act -- Labor.
HR 11414 -- KNOTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11357.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 3907 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 345 of Public Health Service Act -- Public Welfare.
HR 11363 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs -- Judiciary.
HR 11364 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/22/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.
HR 11376 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 5/22/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.
HR 11445 -- McVEY (R Ill.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11364.
HR 11451 -- RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance re control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.
HR 11452 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/24/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 11401 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that certain service performed by employees of a tax exempt organization where a waiver certificate was erroneously (but in good faith) thought to have been filed by such organization shall be considered as "employment" under federal old-age and survivors insurance system -- Ways and Means.
HR 11405 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to increase amounts which may be made available to Puerto Rico as aid to dependent children under other public assistance programs in that act -- Ways and Means.
HR 11406 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11405.

WELFARE

S 3932 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 11339 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/21/56 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11356 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11424 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Create a Czechoslovakian claims fund to settle claims of certain U.S. nationals against Czechoslovakia -- Commerce.
H Con Res 240 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/21/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to review policies and operations of foreign aid -- Rules.
H Con Res 242 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 240.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

S 3935 -- JENNER (R Ind.) -- 5/25/56 -- Amend act of September 3, 1954 re deportation of aliens -- Judiciary.
HR 11361 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to Immigration Act of 1924, as amended -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3906 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/22/56 -- Implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama, by transferring certain property to Republic of Panama, adjusting fiscal obligations of Panama Canal Company -- Commerce.
HR 11327 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make provisions to implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama by amending Classification Act of 1949, as amended -- Civil Service.

5. Labor

S 3916 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re handling of agricultural commodities -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 3912 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Butler (R Md.) -- 5/23/56 -- Incorporate State Guard Association of U.S. -- Public Works.
HR 11330 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/21/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to grant scholarships and fellowships in scientific fields to promote defense and security of U.S. -- Armed Services.
HR 11385 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/22/56 -- Validate certain payments in settlement of unused accrued leave heretofore or hereafter made to certain members of Army and Air Force -- Armed Services.
HR 11386 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947, as amended, to establish in Department of Defense an office of Under Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs -- Armed Services.
HR 11402 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/23/56 -- Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard -- Merchant Marine.

VETERANS

HR 11335 -- REECE (R Tenn.) -- 5/21/56 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and East Tennessee Production Credit Association local units of farm Credit Administration -- Veterans.
HR 11340 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/21/56 -- Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 -- Veterans.
HR 11367 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide an additional period for World War II veterans to obtain guaranteed loans -- Veterans.
HR 11368 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital of 1,000 beds at Bay Pines, Fla. -- Veterans.
HR 11377 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 504 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to specify certain terms that must be contained in contracts for purchase or construction of residential property -- Veterans.
HR 11378 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to provide that certain warrantors of housing sold under guaranteed, insured or direct loans shall procure a performance bond; to authorize Administrator to refuse to appraise certain residential property -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3930 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize certain enlisted personnel retired with less than 30 years service to credit for retirement pay purposes all service credited for longevity pay purposes -- Civil Service.
HR 11334 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.

HR 11357 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish a program of scholarships for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
 HR 11358 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11371 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.
 HR 11372 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend act of June 19, 1952, re crediting for civil service retirement purposes of certain service performed by civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of Armed Forces -- Civil Service.
 HR 11373 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11382 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11383 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11384 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.
 HR 11387 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.
 HR 11388 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11399 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11407 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.
 HR 11417 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11418 -- RODINO (D N.J.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11422 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11439 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11442 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11334.
 HR 11446 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11371.

COMMEMORATIVE

HR 11322 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide that next cruiser commissioned in U.S. Navy shall be named the Brooklyn -- Armed Services.
 HR 11328 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.
 HR 11332 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.
 HR 11333 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.
 HR 11336 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.
 HR 11379 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Similar to HR 11322.
 HR 11416 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that a bust of Adolph J. Sabath be placed in rotunda of Old House Office Building -- House Administration.

CONGRESS NO INTRODUCTIONS

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HR 11404 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/23/56 -- Make provisions re certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under act of Aug. 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of failure of owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period -- Interior.
 HR 11413 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

HR 11341 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/21/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to authorize enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities -- Judiciary.
 HR 11374 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 5/22/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court for U.S. -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 3901 -- DANIEL (D Texas), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.), Neely (D W.Va.) -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. -- D.C.
 HR 11320 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 5/21/56 -- Amend certain laws effecting control of narcotics in D.C. -- D.C.
 HR 11321 -- MILLER (R Neb.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11320.
 HR 11420 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/23/56 -- Prohibit keeping of dangerous wild animals and poisonous and dangerous reptiles in D.C. -- D.C.
 HR 11438 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing and directing Commissioners of D.C. to construct two four-lane bridges to replace existing 14th Street or Highway Bridge across Potomac River" -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3926 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to charge for special services to purchasers of timber from Indian lands -- Interior.
 S 3927 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/25/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration -- Interior.
 HR 11325 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/21/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to donate Indians certain federally owned personal property no longer required by Department of Interior or other federal agencies.

HR 11410 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into contracts with states or territories relating to confinement, care or treatment of Indians who have been convicted of penal offenses, or who are juvenile delinquents or offenders -- Interior.
 HR 11449 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend section 69 of Hawaiian Organic Act -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

HR 11326 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make provisions to implement a treaty and agreement with Republic of Panama by transferring certain property to Republic of Panama, and adjusting fiscal obligations of Panama Canal Company -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 11381 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for sale of certain lands now required for community development adjacent to Cascade Reservoir, Boise federal reclamation project, Idaho -- Interior.
 HR 11440 -- CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide for exchange of certain lands between U.S. and Colorado -- Agriculture.

POST OFFICE

S 3894 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/21/56 -- Facilitate making of lease-purchase agreements by Administrator of General Services under Public Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and by Postmaster General under Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 -- Public Works.
 S 3897 -- KENNEDY (D Mass.), Payne (R Maine), Byrd (D Va.), Bridges (R N.H.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Smith (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Martin (R Iowa), Welker (R Idaho), Chavez (D N.M.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bush (R Conn.), Flanders (R Vt.), Ives (R N.Y.), Hyde (R Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Butler (R Md.), Martin (R Pa.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bennett (R Utah), Curtis (R Neb.), Smith (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 5/21/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.

HR 11380 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/22/56 -- Readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for determination of postal rates -- Civil Service.
 HR 11408 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/23/56 -- Eliminate in certain cases performance by rural carriers of relay and parcel-post delivery service on city and village delivery routes -- Civil Service.

GENERAL

HR 11366 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 5/22/56 -- Provide for national cemeteries in central west coast area of Florida -- Interior.
 HR 11448 -- NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide for establishment of Cape Cod Canal National Park, in Massachusetts -- Interior.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

H J Res 628 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Provide that day on which presidential election is held shall be a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 3911 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in field of banking -- Banking and Currency.
 S 3915 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, and Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11331 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of orchards destroyed or damaged by natural disaster -- Agriculture.
 HR 11360 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/22/56 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover twofold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers -- Judiciary.
 HR 11447 -- MULDER (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide that small business concerns which are displaced by urban removal projects shall be compensated for their losses arising out of their displacement and shall be granted loans to meet expenses incident to their relocation -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 11454 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend section 4 of Sherman Act to prescribe a procedure re consent judgements, decrees or orders -- Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 3909 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to further promote development and maintenance of American Merchant Marine -- Commerce.
S 3914 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.), (by request) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend sections 801, 802 and 1102 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended -- Commerce.

- HR 11359 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 5/22/56 -- Require periodic survey by Chairman of Federal Maritime Board of national shipbuilding capability -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11453 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend Trademark Act of 1946 -- Judiciary.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3929 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/25/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended -- Atomic Energy.

- HR 11324 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/21/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Division of Department of Interior or other federal agencies -- Interior.
HR 11342 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 5/21/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy; to establish within Department of Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11343 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 5/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11342.
HR 11415 -- NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 5/23/56 -- Similar to HR 11342.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 3913 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/23/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to Potomac Electric Power Co. for construction of a dam on Potomac River -- Public Works.
S 3925 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 5/25/56 -- Provide for modification of existing project for Salem Harbor, Mass. -- Public Works.

- HR 11323 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/21/56 -- Provide for modification of existing project for Salem Harbor, Mass. -- Public Works.
HR 11400 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired for Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Missouri River Basin -- Public Works.

- HR 11409 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/23/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute a contract with Tule Lake Irrigation District, California -- Interior.
HR 14410 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/24/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as a result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.
HR 11450 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/24/56 -- Increase and make certain provisions in general re authorization for small flood-control projects in Flood Control Act of 1948 -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- HR 11337 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 5/21/56 -- Make provisions re applicability of section 164 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to taxes on real property sold before date of enactment of such code pursuant to a contract of sale entered into before Jan. 1, 1954 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11389 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 5/22/56 -- Amend section 4232 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that certain places where no instrumental music is provided shall not be treated as cabarets -- Ways and Means.
HR 11419 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/23/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to reduce tax on certain cigars which do not contain reconstituted or processed tobacco -- Ways and Means.
HR 11421 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Make provisions re income tax basis, in hands of a surviving spouse, of certain property previously held as community property -- Ways and Means.
HR 11423 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 5/23/56 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts -- Ways and Means.
HR 11436 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide tax on certain processing of watch movements -- Ways and Means.
HR 11437 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 5/24/56 -- Similar to HR 11436.
HR 11444 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 5/25/56 -- Similar to HR 11423.
HR 11455 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/24/56 -- Provide payments in lieu of taxes to state and local authorities re certain real property subject at time of its acquisition by U.S. to real property tax committed to discharge of bonded indebtedness for any improvement -- Interior.

Congressional Quiz

With another battle due to be waged in Congress between protectionist and free trade forces -- this time over United States membership in a new international trade organization -- test your trade and tariff IQ. Can you score 4 out of 6?

1. Q--GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiated in 1947 and subscribed to by 35 countries, is a major instrument in U.S. participation in international trade. What percentage of free world trade do the 35 GATT nations carry on? (a) 50 percent (b) 80 percent (c) 100 percent.



A--(b) 80 percent. The biggest trading nations are the U.S. and Britain, who together account for 40 percent of GATT trade and about one-third of free world trade.

2. Q--Recently in the news have been new state laws aimed at discouraging imports of (one point): (a) German toys (b) Japanese textiles (c) Guatemalan pottery?

A--(b) Japanese textiles. South Carolina and Alabama have passed laws in 1956 to require shops to post signs on the textiles' origin.

3. Q--Can you name the biggest dollar value import the U.S. buys (one point)?

A--Coffee. By far the biggest import, valued at \$1,357,000,000 in 1955.

4. Q--Which is greater -- the value of goods which the U.S. (a) imports or (b) exports (one point)?

A--(b) Exports. In 1955, exports totalled \$15.5 billion; imports, \$11.4 billion, for a favorable balance of \$4.1 billion.

5. Q--With farm surpluses a major headache, agricultural exports assume an important role. For one point, which is the biggest single farm export in dollar value: (a) wheat (b) rice (c) cotton (d) tobacco?

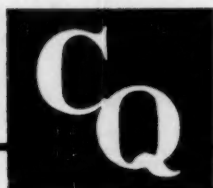
A--(c) Cotton still topped the list in 1955 at \$477 million, but it had slumped sharply from 1954, when cotton exports totalled \$780 million.

6. Q--Basic legislation in the field of foreign trade is a law passed in 1934 permitting the President to make reciprocal trade agreements with other countries. Under the law, he can agree to adjust tariffs up or down from an agreed base as much as (one point): (a) 25 percent (b) 50 percent (c) 75 percent?

A--(b) 50 percent.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



The Week In Congress

Highway Bill The highway bill, passed by the House April 27, cleared the Senate May 29 after a marathon, 14-hour debate centering on the formula to be used in apportioning funds for the Interstate System and on inclusion of Davis-Bacon minimum wage provisions. The Senate finally retained the 1954 apportionment formula. On separate votes, it first gave the states, then the Secretary of Labor, authority to determine minimum wages on highway projects. As the bill went to conference, the outlook for final approval seemed good. (Page 643)

Money Flow

The Eisenhower Administration has paid out about \$250 million more in grants-in-aid to local and state governments in the past three fiscal years than the Truman Administration in its last four fiscal years. However, federal grants to individuals in the three Eisenhower years were only one-third as much as the total for the four Truman years. Grants to state and local governments totaled more than \$8.7 billion from 1949 through 1952; slightly less than \$9 billion in fiscal 1953-55. Grants to individuals dropped from an \$11.4 billion total in the 1949-52 period to \$3.9 billion in 1953-55. All signs point to further increases in the years ahead. (Page 625)

Vets Upset

A recommendation from the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions that "the whole structure of traditional veterans' programs... (should) be modernized... and brought up to date" has stirred a fight among major veterans' groups. The three big organizations -- the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Veterans of World War II -- denounced its conclusions. The smaller American Veterans Committee found the Commission's views in line with its own philosophy of "citizens first -- veterans second." The Legion and VFW were particularly angered by the report, because they have been plugging liberalized veterans' pension plans in Congress. No action is expected from Congress this session on the politically-ticklish matter. (Page 630)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Highway bill amendments, p. 650.

House: Crow Indians; farm credit, p. 648-9.

Adlai by a Nose

By the narrow margin of about 12,000 votes of the more than 400,000 cast, Adlai E. Stevenson won the May 29 Florida Presidential primary from his rival, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Stevenson captured the 12 at-large convention votes and carried five Congressional Districts worth 10 votes, for a grand total of 22 votes. Kefauver won three Districts, giving him 6 convention votes. President Eisenhower received 95 percent of the vote in the Republican primary. (Page 651)

Clements' Victory

Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) won the second round in his running battle with Democratic Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler in the May 29 Kentucky Senatorial primary. Clements, who had opposed Chandler's successful 1955 bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, defeated a Chandler protege, ex-Rep. Joe B. Bates, in the Senatorial contest. Clements received 176,740 votes; Bates, 98,563. Ex-Rep. Thurstion B. Morton won the Republican nomination to oppose Clements in November. Neither Democrats nor Republicans have selected candidates for Kentucky's second Senate seat, vacant since the death of Alben W. Barkley. (Page 651)

U.S. Atom Role

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee, considering a bill to authorize government construction of six nuclear electric power stations, received conflicting advice on the measure. Various industry spokesmen said the U.S. should stay out of power production, direct its attention to basic research or projects in power-short foreign countries. Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, said the U.S. atomic power program was "inadequate." (Page 636)